

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1929—VOL. XXI, NO. 207

ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

## VESTRIS UNFIT, ACCORDING TO ENGLISH COURT

Overloaded and in No Condition for Winter Trip, Says Report—SOS Too Late

## THREE IN NEW YORK ARE DEEMED GUILTY

Captain's Judgment Is Found Faulty—More Rigorous Control Recommended

LONDON—Butler Aspinall, wreck commissioner, giving judgment July 27 in the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the Lamport & Holt liner Vestris which sank off the American coast Nov. 12, 1928, with 112 fatalities, declared overloading with coal was a contributory cause of the loss of the ship.

The case lasted 40 days—longest maritime inquiry ever held in England. The tribunal submitted a list of 58 questions for witnesses to answer.

The court held "there was no lack of order among the crew or any particular section of the crew" and the fact that each boat did not carry its proper complement of passengers was explained by the hypothesis that disaster overtook the ship before it was expected.

There was some disorganization owing to crew and passengers taking boats other than those allotted them. In particular, women and children were placed in three port boats in mistaken application of the traditional order of "women and children first."

Coming to the question of times at which wireless messages for assistance were sent out by order of Captain Carey, the court found that messages were dispatched at such times as would insure their being received by ships carrying one wireless operator.

It was considered, however, that messages should have been sent not later than 4 a. m. (Evidence was given during the inquiry that the first SOS was actually sent out shortly before 10 a. m.)

Recommendations by Court

The court's recommendations are as follows:

"That the same protection as to safety of life which is afforded emigrant ships by means of Board of Trade supervision and inspection, should be extended to all foreign-going passenger ships."

"That the Board of Trade should invoke the assistance of consular, or other independent, responsible authorities."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

## French Deputies Vote Confidence in New Cabinet

PARIS (AP)—The Chamber of Deputies has given a vote of confidence to the newly formed Cabinet of Aristide Briand, the vote being 324 to 136.

Three months' truce in internal politics was asked, so that the Prime Minister may go to The Hague negotiations conference.

"The hour in any case is sufficiently grave to justify sacrifice of all other considerations to the needs of our foreign policy," the usual ministerial declaration stated.

Refusal of members of the Radical Socialist Party to enter the Cabinet was the cause of "great regret" to the government, but the Cabinet hoped these deputies "could at least by their abstention facilitate our international work."

This group earlier in the day had decided to abstain from voting when confidence was asked.

## France Defers Pay for War Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Payment of France's \$400,000,000 war supplies debt to the United States, due August 1, has been postponed in view of that nation's ratification of the \$425,000,000 Mellon-Berenger agreement which provides for funding it with all other war obligations, over a period of 62 years.

The postponement was effected through an exchange of notes between Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, and Paul Claudel, French Ambassador. Although the Congressional resolution authorizing such action in the event of French ratification of the general debt funding agreement failed to receive the signatures necessary to make it a law, the Administration felt that its adoption by both Senate and House shortly before they recessed for the summer provided ample authority to carry out its intent.

The postponement was made effective until May 1 next year, subject to approval of the general agreement by Congress. The French Government will continue to pay interest on the war supplies debt with the understanding that, if the Mellon-Berenger agreement is ratified, such payments will be credited to the general annuities.

## INDEX OF THE MONITOR

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1929  
General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6  
Spotting News—Page 12  
Financial News—Pages 10 and 11

News of Freemasonry—4  
Tall Stories—5  
Fashions and Dressmaking—7  
Book Reviews and Literary News—7  
The Home Forum—8  
Compliments—9  
[With Newswoman Translation]  
The Playhouse of the Air—13  
Daily Features—15  
Editorials—16

## St. Louisans, Up 420 Hours, Land; 25,000 Crowd Field to Cheer Pair



DALE JACKSON (Left) and FOREST O'BRIENE

## Jackson Brings Plane to Graceful Landing in Glare of Floodlights—Robin Traveled 25,000 Miles—77 Contacts With Refueling Craft

ST. LOUIS, Mo. (AP)—After exceeding the old world's record for sustained flight by more than a week, Dale Jackson and Forest O'Brine brought the St. Louis Robin to a perfect landing at Lambert-St. Louis field at 7:38:30 p. m. (C.S.T.) July 30. They had made the sky above St. Louis their home for 420 hours, 21½ minutes, or 2½ weeks.

With Mr. Jackson at the controls, the plane swooped gracefully over the field, made a fly by a drenching rain an hour earlier, and settled to earth.

The landing was made in the glare of field lights as a crowd estimated at more than 25,000 persons, many of whom had stood in the rain during the afternoon, burst forth with the greatest ovation witnessed at the field since the return home of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from his epic New York-to-Paris flight.

The fliers earned more than \$31,000 in their time aloft, including \$25,000 from the Curtiss-Robertson company. An additional \$2500 was received in cash, besides gifts received by the Chamber of Commerce and untold.

The Curtiss-Robertson company was continued during the 18 days. It was estimated the Robin flew 25,200 miles, using 3590 gallons of gasoline and 158 gallons of oil. Forty-eight refueling contacts were made out of a 77 aggregate. The propeller on the orange-colored monoplane made approximately 32,000,000 revolutions, or 1300 per minute. There was some gasoline left

in the tanks and both tires were inflated.

The Curtiss-Challenger motor which powered the St. Louis Robin was providing maximum power perfectly when the fliers landed and would have continued for many more hours without trouble, its designer, Arthur Nutt, chief engineer of the motor division of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, said after an examination of the motor.

## Four Boys Seek Refueling Record With Motorcycle

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—Having heard a lot recently about airplane refueling endurance contests, four boys who live in the vicinity of the flying field here have started a similar grind on a motorcycle.

The driver will refuel the motorcycle while it is in motion by grabbing a can of gasoline off the end of a fishing pole as he drives past the refueling station, and keeping on going, will empty it into the gas tank.

Relief drivers will vault into the seat from the rear as the occupant jumps over the handlebars.

## Gliders Set Record

GERSFELD, Ger. (AP)—New endurance records for gliders are claimed by Pilot Meiningner of Darmstadt and Pilot Meyer of Aix-la-Chapelle. The first remained aloft for eight hours and 26 minutes, and the other two minutes less.

## Spinner Trades Ready for Parley; Weavers Are Firm

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Notices for a reduction in wages similar to that which has caused the cotton trade lockout, have been issued by the employers connected with the Cotton Waste Spinners and Manufacturers' Association, and these expire soon.

Although no further steps have been taken to secure a resumption of negotiations on the proposals, which led to the general lockout, hopeful features have appeared in a report made by the executive branch of the Operative Spinners Amalgamations—membership 48,000—which will be discussed shortly in a special meeting of that body of workers. This report expresses the opinion that a reduction in wages "should be accepted in principle," and invites the members "to consider whether and on what basis negotiations for settlement should be resumed."

The weavers, on the other hand, continue to stand firm in their opposition to all reduction in wages. A meeting at Bury, attended by 160 delegates from 37 districts, a resolution was passed supporting their executive in a determination to maintain the present wage rates. Employers have intimated that they still stand ready to enter into negotiations. Breakaway from the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners has occurred in Oldham, and while this has not spread beyond four firms owning seven mills, which are still open at the old rate of pay, there is a general feeling in the district that, unless the federation takes some action, other mills may follow rather than see trade pass their doors.

The effects of the lockout, in the meantime, are becoming apparent in the allied trades. For example, Messrs. Courtauld, Limited, leading artificial silk manufacturers, have announced a temporary suspension of their processing factories at Nuneaton, Leigh and Holywell, where thousands of girls are employed.

## BOYS' JAMBOREE BRINGS PRAISE OF SCOUT IDEAL

'Good Turn,' Not Militarism, Is Aim of Movement, London Times Says

LONDON—Fifty thousand Boy Scouts are encamped at Birkenhead for a world jamboree in celebration of the organization's twenty-first anniversary, which the Duke of Connaught opened with an impressive ceremony. The encampment was hailed by the British press as an extraordinary achievement. Middle of tents sheltered boys representing 42 nations in every part of the world, and Arrow Park is a lively juvenile community, with banks, post offices, shops and stores to meet the youngsters' needs.

"The affair would be notable enough as a triumph of organization," says the Manchester Guardian, "but the far distant origin of lads who have come together and the common bond which unites them stir the imagination and raise hopes for the human race among all who watch the jamboree assembly."

Scouts' Growth Traced

"Twenty years ago at Crystal Palace, Sir Robert Baden-Powell saw the first gathering of the clans he had called into being. They were few and confined to the country that gave their organization birth. Five years ago at Copenhagen, representatives of 32 nations gathered to honor the Scout ideal. Today 42 nations send their boys to England. Brazil cracks jokes with Switzerland under the trees; a Scout from Nigeria tries his sign language on a Scout from Japan; a youth of America teaches Red Indian lore to the youths of China, and songs of the veldt mingle with those of the arctic."

"It must be a day of singular happiness for a man whose vision made it possible, for the Chief Scout can think that, when he asked the King's permission to bring to the cause of world citizenship his unique gifts as soldier and launched a great experiment with 25 boys on Browsea Island, that he would live to see his dream an actuality that would have continued for many more years without trouble, its designer, Arthur Nutt, chief engineer of the motor division of the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Company, said after an examination of the motor."

The London Times today says:

## British Justice Calls Barrister's Fee 'Outrageous'

LONDON—Lord Justice Scrutton's denunciation in the Court of Appeal of a 240-guinea counsel fee as "outrageous" has given pause to many barristers and solicitors who have still a long way to go to the standard of the comparative heights of their American legal colleagues.

After ordering the estimate of the fee payable to counsel in the case before him to be read out, so that it might be made public, the judge said: "It is the standard of remuneration for counsel, the result would be that the law courts would be closed at a very early stage because the costs of litigation set up by the legal profession would be so exorbitant that ordinary people could not get justice."

"It is preposterous to say that in an English court the proper fee for a leading counsel in such a case is 100 guineas. There may be leaders so good that clients will pay that for their counsel, but the standard of counsel without paying 170 guineas to counsel and 70 guineas to solicitors is outrageous. If taxing master allow anything like this, the sooner they stop it the better."

He added that when he came to the bar, a leader's fee was 10 guineas and 2 guineas for consultation. He thought the estimate put forward for costs was grossly extravagant and ought not to have been approved by any court official.

The case at issue was an interlocutory appeal and the estimate of costs included 170 guineas for senior and junior counsel and 75 guineas for the solicitors' instructions on the brief.

## World-Famous Aztec Silver Mines Revived by Use of Modern Methods

MEXICO CITY—Pachuca, the world's most famous silver mining district, has become once more a scene of great activity and is giving employment to an additional 12,000 men, according to reports received here.

By a concentration of plant operations, economies are effected enabling the great producing company, Real del Monte, of Pachuca, to expand its activities, employing more labor. Ore is being brought to a single point for treatment through tunnels, instead of being carried to the surface by several places and transported to different mills.

The silver mines of Pachuca were already old when America was discovered, and today they are still the world's greatest single producers. In 1928, the mines produced 35,000,000 ounces of silver, in the world's total of approximately 255,000,000 ounces.

The Indian methods of mining were primitive, and rich veins were merely followed along their outcroppings or to some easy distance under the ground. Ore bodies were broken up by heating with wood fires and sudden cooling with water.

The Spaniards improved somewhat on Aztec methods, and worked the

## Literacy Needed for Reading 'Ads,' American Educator Tells Conclave

World Teachers' Conference Told of Vast Spread of Mail Order Catalogues in Backward Parts—International Force to Arrest Resort to War Proposed

By MARJORIE SHULER

GENEVA—World prosperity is dependent upon literacy, Dr. W. Carson Ryan Jr. of Swarthmore College told the World Federation of Education Associations in convention here. Dr. Ryan made the "business man's argument" in a session of the literacy campaign, presided over by Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, leader in the crusade to make the United States literate by 1930.

Distribution requires literacy, said Dr. Ryan. Expansion of modern business needs a world able to read advertisements and educated to desire instruments and agencies of progress. A literate people is a nation of consumers, he asserted, and he quoted in proof of his statement the rising tide of mail order buying from the island of Porto Rico coincident with the spread of education.

"The book most often seen on the tables in the homes of Porto Rico is the catalogue of a well-known United States mail order house," said Dr. Ryan.

The literacy commission of the federation has been for two years gathering data for a guide to show the methods and literature being utilized in every country to combat illiteracy, together with recommendations for the best methods and literature, said Mrs. Stewart in making her report for this section. "The movement to wipe out illiteracy is yet new," she said. "In the United States we began just 18 years ago in a Kentucky mountain school, and just 15

years ago the first illiteracy campaign was organized.

"No illiteracy is our goal in the United States. North Dakota has almost wiped out illiteracy within her borders, and Louisiana has just put 100,000 illiterate men and women into school in four months time. During the summer many states concentrate on reducing illiteracy in prisons, and we have just made a Nation-wide special campaign to teach illiterate mothers in their homes. What we want is to establish a new attitude toward illiteracy, which will make the discovery of a single person who cannot read and write a cause for united action on the part of the community, and will lead every nation to recognize its definite responsibility toward freeing that great army of half the citizens of the world, who today are in bondage to ignorance."

Dr. Y. S. Hand, who is on his way home from Harvard University to engage in work for the Mass Education Association of China, described the awakening of Chinese groups to the problem of illiteracy and to how thousands of men and women are being gathered around blackboards fastened to trees in the open-air night schools.

Problem of Higher Education

Although most of the nations of the world are pledged to a campaign to reduce the number of their illiterates, the spread of advanced education is constituting a definite problem in European and Asiatic countries.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

## BOARD'S POLICY TO HELP FARMER HELP HIMSELF WITH BRITISH

First Step to This End, Says Legge, Will Be to Expand Co-operative Activity

BATON ROUGE, La.—The work of the Federal Farm Board for the present is to be along the lines of assisting and strengthening the work of the existing co-operatives. Alexander H. Legge, chairman, declared here in an address before the American Institute of Co-operation.

"The major policy of the board," he said, "will be the expansion and strengthening of the co-operative movement."

"The board believes that it can be of great assistance to the American farmer by encouraging the development of large-scale, central co-operative organizations. Such an agency would be itself, because of its prestige and influence, a stabilizing element in marketing." It would be able to exert a measurable degree of control over the flow of its products to market.

"It would avoid temporary surpluses which so often result in unduly depressing the price of farm products much below their real value."

"In other words, it would be a strong merchandizing agency, virtually in control of the conditions under which the products of its members are sold."

Wants Farmers to Act as Unit

"The records of the Department of Agriculture show that there are some 2,000,000 farmers in the United States, or practically one-third of the total, who are now members of approximately 12,500 co-operative associations."

"If these co-operatives can be built up so that their strength and efficiency are recognized by those not now members, the question of extending membership very largely settles itself. In other words, it is inconceivable that any farmer would refrain from belonging to a co-operative."

(Continued on Page 3, Column 4)

## Closer Co-operation Urged by Police Head

LONDON—Better co-operation through improved facilities for communication between uniformed police and plain clothes detectives—in other words, a "clearing house plan to fight crime"—is advocated in the annual report of Lieut.-Col. W. D. Allan, inspector of constabulary for Scotland.

Such liaison, says Mr. Allan's report, is more necessary today than ever, owing to the use of motorcars by criminals fleeing from the scene of crime. He points out that at present the majority of police forces are fully occupied in the management of their own departmental affairs; consequently, the important duty of co-operation in effecting arrests is sometimes overlooked.

"I think the time has come," Mr. Allan concludes, "when all important information regarding criminals should be centralized and printed and circulated on a 'clearing-house' system."

## SPAIN'S CAVES LURE GEOLOGISTS FROM YALE

SANTANDER, Spain—A mission, headed by George G. MacCurdy, Yale University director of the American School of Prehistoric Research, arrived recently, and after visiting the museum and caves at Altamira, Puente Viejo and other points of geological interest, left for France.

NEW ADMIRAL OF FLEET

LONDON (AP)—Britain has a new admiral of the fleet, Admiral Sir Osmond Brock, who will fill the vacancy left by transfer of Admiral Sir Charles Madden to the supplementary list.

## Gets President's Reply to Navy Cut Criticism

HOOPER NOTE DEFENDS PARITY AS ARMS BASIS

Reply to Legion Commander Holds Defense Needs as Key to Accord

## OPPOSES UNNEEDED ARMAMENT BURDENS

Discloses Administration Policy of Parity by Agreement in Frank Statement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States is seeking naval parity with Great Britain by agreement rather than by competitive building; that is the substance of the reply made by President Hoover to criticism of the American naval reduction negotiations.

The President's statement is made in a letter to Col. Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion, who protested the suspension of the building of three 10,000-ton cruisers. In his reply, President Hoover pointed out that the American Legion stands for international peace and a better understanding between countries, and he added that parity was demanded by United States military experts solely with the desire of bringing adequate defense.

He declared that the acceptance of the "policy of parity" as a preliminary to discussion between Great Britain and the United States is a forward step of the first importance.

Mr. Hoover declared the belief that the Kellogg-Briand anti-war treaty requires the United States to show its sincere desire for peace by seeking to hold "our preparedness programs solely within the area of efficient defense."

President's Letter

President Hoover's letter to Colonel McNutt read:

"I am glad to have your assurance that the American Legion supports the policy of parity for our own navy with that of Great Britain. This principle is enunciated by our naval authorities as a complete defense of the United States in any contingency, and defense is all that we seek."

The first step of the renewed consideration of reduction of the excessive world armament has been acceptance of that principle as a preliminary to discussion between Great Britain and the United States. This is a forward step of the first importance."

"It seems to me that every person of common sense will agree that it is far better to at least try to establish such a relation by agreement before we resign ourselves to continue attempts to establish it by rival construction programs on both sides of the Atlantic. We need not disguise the fact that (aside from the capital ship limitations under the Washington Treaty) competitive building has been in progress on both sides since the Great War, and not parity. It creates burdensome expenditure, a constant stream of suspicion, ill will and misunderstanding."

Alloy III Will

"Moreover, by constant expansion of naval strength we cannot fail to stimulate fear and ill will throughout the rest of the world toward us, and thus defeat the very purposes which you have so well expressed as being the object of the Legion, when you say, 'The Legion stands uniformly for movements which will maintain permanent peace more certain and assure a better understanding between nations.'"

"I fear you have been misinformed as to the actual problems that lie before us if we are to succeed in such negotiation, for they are far more intricate and far more difficult than can be solved by the simple formula which you suggest. But I feel confident that the American Legion will be sympathetic with principles of parity by negotiation and of reduction and limitation of armament, instead of competitive building, with its continuous expansion and all its train of world dangers."

"I am further confident that the American Legion will join with me in endeavoring to establish and cooperate with others in an atmosphere of good will and sincerity within to find such a solution."

"We and other nations have entered into a solemn covenant that we shall not resort to war as an instrument of national policy, that we shall seek to settle disputes by pacific means, and if we are honest in this undertaking it follows that every effort should be made to establish confidence in our intentions and to hold our preparedness programs solely within the area of efficient defense. I am confident that these policies are consonant with the many declarations of the American Legion and the sentiment of the American people."

## Kenya Aroused by Restrictive Motor Measure

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT TERNA, Kenya—Public opinion is crystallizing against the alleged monopoly measure "Motor Service Ordinance" shortly coming before the Legislative Council in Kenya Colony.

The bill, passed in its present form, gives such powers to the Motor License Board that if it considers motor traffic is in any way competing with the railway either in the transport of passengers or merchandise it will be able to refuse the necessary license for such vehicles plying for public hire or transport.

The bill thus proposes to institute a monopoly for the Kenya and Uganda Railway. Despite growing public disapproval of the proposed bill, the Government of Kenya is able to pass any measure on account of its official majority in the Legislative Council. The unpopular conscription measure was carried in this way by an official majority and became law, all males between 18 and 60 being automatically enrolled in the national defense force and allowed no exemptions for conscientious objections.

## POET'S WIFE SAVES RELIC FOR BRITAIN

LONDON—Mrs. Alfred Noyes, wife of the poet, in a press interview, tells how she saved the famous Luttrell Psalter, recently sold at Sotheby's, from leaving England.

"I felt this precious relic of medieval England could not be allowed to go abroad," said Mrs. Noyes. "It was to have been put on the market 18 months ago by a member of the family, who understood it was his. The ownership was under discussion for some time, and it was only three days before the sale they knew the MSS. was really mine."

Owing to pressure of inheritance duties the necessity of selling the MSS. still remained, but rather than see it leave England, I decided to let the British Museum have it at the lowest figure I could afford."

A few minutes before the time for the auction, Mrs. Noyes arrived hurriedly at Sotheby's and after consultation it was announced that the Psalter would be withdrawn.

## HOOPER NOTE DEFENDS PARITY AS ARMS BASIS

Reply to Legion Commander Holds Defense Needs as Key to Accord

## OPPOSES UNNEEDED ARMAMENT BURDENS

Discloses Administration Policy of Parity by Agreement in Frank Statement

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States is seeking naval parity with Great Britain by agreement rather than by competitive building; that is the substance of the reply made by President Hoover to criticism of the American naval reduction negotiations.

The President's statement is made in a letter to Col. Paul V. McNutt, national commander of the American Legion, who protested the suspension of the building of three 10,000-ton cruisers. In his reply, President Hoover pointed out that the American Legion stands for international peace and a better understanding between countries, and he added that parity was demanded by United States military experts solely with the desire of bringing adequate defense.

He declared that the acceptance of the "policy of parity" as a preliminary to discussion between Great Britain and the United States is a forward step of the first importance.

Mr. Hoover declared the belief that the Kellogg-Briand anti-war treaty requires the United States to show its sincere desire for peace by seeking to hold "our preparedness programs solely within the area of efficient defense."

President's Letter

President Hoover's letter to Colonel McNutt read:

"I am glad to have your assurance that the American Legion supports the policy of parity for our own navy with that of Great Britain. This principle is enunciated by our naval authorities as a complete defense of the United States in any contingency, and defense is all that we seek."

The first step of the renewed consideration of reduction of the excessive world armament has been acceptance of that principle as a preliminary to discussion between Great Britain and the United States. This is a forward step of the first importance."

"It seems to me that every person of common sense will agree that it is far better to at least try to establish such a relation by agreement before we resign ourselves to continue attempts to establish it by rival construction programs on both sides of the Atlantic. We need not disguise the fact that (aside from the capital ship limitations under the Washington Treaty) competitive building has been in progress on both sides since the Great War, and not parity. It creates burdensome expenditure, a constant stream of suspicion, ill will and misunderstanding."

Alloy III Will

"Moreover, by constant expansion of naval strength we cannot fail to stimulate fear and ill will throughout the rest of the world toward us, and thus defeat the very purposes which you have so well expressed as being the object of the Legion, when you say, 'The Legion stands uniformly for movements which will maintain permanent peace more certain and assure a better understanding between nations.'"

"I fear you have been misinformed as to the actual problems that lie before us if we are to succeed in such negotiation, for they are far more intricate and far more difficult than can be solved by the simple formula which you suggest. But I feel confident that the American Legion will be sympathetic with principles of parity by negotiation and of reduction and limitation of armament, instead of competitive building, with its continuous expansion and all its train of world dangers."

"I am further confident that the American Legion will join with me in endeavoring to establish and cooperate with others in an atmosphere of good will and sincerity within to find such a solution."

"We and other nations have entered into a solemn covenant that we shall not resort to war as an instrument of national policy, that we shall seek to settle disputes by pacific means, and if we are honest in this undertaking it follows that every effort should be made to establish confidence in our intentions and to hold our preparedness programs solely within the area of efficient defense. I am confident that these policies are consonant with the many declarations of the American Legion and the sentiment of the American people."

## Washington Naval Parley at Early Date Is Expected in London

By RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—It is reported that the American proposal to have a single conference on an early date to consider reductions in the number of capital ships, as well as smaller vessels, instead of two separate meetings, one in fall, the other in 1931, finds ready response at Downing Street. The scheme, it is understood here, would be to have a preliminary gathering of the five signers of the Washington Treaty—the Ministers of







## TWO GREEN EYES LEAD LINDBERGH TO MAYAN RUINS

Prove to Be Emerald  
Summed White Stucco Ba-  
sins in Mexican Jungle

NEW YORK (AP)—Details of the lost Maya city discovered by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, and the manner in which he found it, were revealed by officials of the Pan-American Airways, which operates mail and passenger air lines between North and South America and with which Colonel Lindbergh is connected.

Last February Colonel Lindbergh piloted the first Pan-American plane over the route from Miami to Panama. On the way south he was running on schedule, but on the way back there was no hurry and Colonel Lindbergh decided to go on a night flying jaunt.

Turning inland at Belize, British Honduras, he flew over interior regions of the Mexican Province of Quintana Roo, through which white men had never penetrated. In this dense jungle country the Maya Indians lived and built their cities long before Christ, but since that time only scattered colonies of Indians have inhabited the district, believed by some to be descendants of the ancient Maya.

Beheld Two Emerald Eyes  
Colonel Lindbergh headed north toward Merida, Yucatan, and while he was yet many miles away, his attention was caught by what seemed to be two emerald eyes staring up at him out of the tangle of jungle brush. The country he was passing over is shown in white on the maps; uncharted land which archaeologists know must be filled with rich treasures of past glories, but so inaccessible that though employers of the Carnegie Institute have long been pushing toward it through the jungle they have never reached it.

As Colonel Lindbergh dropped low he beheld the ruins of a city some eight miles in diameter, eroded but not yet entirely erased by time. Out of the tangled verdure there arose numerous small pyramids and one stately pile, some 250 feet high, holding aloft the ruins of an ancient Maya temple.

The Green Eyes Explained  
At the foot of this temple were two green pools of water that from high above had looked like eyes gazing out of the bush. Apparently formed by breaks in the earth above the course of an underground river they had been caught by the Mayas and held in basins of white stucco, work done 2000 or 2000 years ago. No one can tell when.

Colonel Lindbergh was accompanied on his "runaway" flight only by a Pan American official and Harry Huskey, one of the company's radio operators, circled low over the lost city. There was no sign of any human life and the colonel and his companions realized that they were perhaps the first persons to gaze upon it since before the beginning of the Christian era.

LITERARY VITAL  
FOR 'AD' READING.  
CONCLAVE TOLD

(Continued from Page 1)  
Speakers told various sections of the convention. The graduate of a secondary school seeks an official position, and the schools are turning out far more graduates than there are official positions, said the speakers. Similarly the aspirations of these graduates are leaving gaps in the ranks of workers in unskilled labor with which the nations will have to deal, in the opinion of the educators. A challenge to secondary schools, the discussion delegates to tackle fearlessly the discussion of how to teach peace in classrooms was given by Miss Marjorie Wise of England, secretary of the section, who said: "In these conferences up to this time it has not been found advisable to discuss matters which are causing serious political difficulty between countries. This is significant, as the people gathered together are mainly teachers and presumably specially interested in international affairs. The fear means a lack of trust in the possibility of finding agreement and a knowledge that the weight of opinion in one country is opposed to the other country."

"If teachers, who should stand for lack of prejudice, can talk attitudes on international good will and yet not be ready to be open with each

The Busy B Book Marker  
They Stay On, They Don't Tear  
New No. 2, Larger Size Disc, 65c  
Delivered postage free

THE BUSY B BOOK MARK CO.  
P. O. Box 21, Providence, R. I.  
25 Miller Street, Weymouth, R. I.  
Special Attention Given to Mail Orders

LESSON CASE  
SIMPLE PRACTICAL  
INVITES STUDY  
SAVES TIME  
Books with or without markers held in open position (whether case is open or closed) always ready for instant use.  
For pocket size set, each . . . 38.75  
Black cowhide leather case . . . 4.75  
Black waterproof covering . . . 6.00  
Black cowhide leather case . . . 6.00  
Black waterproof covering . . . 6.50  
Postpaid anywhere. Money back guarantee.

KNICKERBOCKER CASE CO.  
2329 N. CRAWFORD AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

other, how much more is the general body of public opinion in a country likely to be weighted in favor of that country."

Responsibility of Press  
The responsibility of the press toward education and peace was discussed in one section of the conference, K. Ziliacius describing the work of the Bureau of Information of the League of Nations, Dr. Wilhelm Viola of Vienna urging the right sort of children's magazines as agencies for peace and Miss Marjorie Shuler presenting the educational work of The Christian Science Monitor.

The League of Nations has proved its usefulness on the administrative and judicial planes, but if private war is to be outlawed, it must go still farther, said Dr. Maxwell Garnett, secretary of the League of Nations Union of Great Britain, speaking at an open meeting of the Herman-Jordan Committee, headed by P. A. Hoare of England. In the opinion of Dr. Garnett, the League of Nations must be strong enough not only to administer international law as it now stands, but to amend the law and alter existing rights where they conflict with justice. Furthermore, he regards it as necessary for the world community to have sufficient force not only to settle a dispute, but to arrest resort to war.

This force, he said, can be reduced as disarmament by international agreement proceeds.

League Demands Sacrifices  
"It appears that the process of supporting the League of Nations cannot always be carried through without some apparent, though not on a long view real, sacrifices of special national interests," said Dr. Garnett. "The unpreparedness of public opinion to acquiesce in such sacrifices obstructs the government as it seeks to make the League an effective reality. That obstruction has therefore to be removed by educating public opinion about the League."

An attempt to pledge the Congress against systematic military training in civil education institutions will be made as the result of the work of the Herman-Jordan Committee, headed by E. J. Sainsbury of England. This committee is asking the resolutions committee to bring in a recommendation providing that there shall not be such training and that where military training is undertaken it shall not be compulsory. The committee also is asking that the federation make every effort to substitute physical training exercise and sports for military training, where such is given, and to secure more adequate training in character and citizenship than at present obtains in these institutions, thus "leading youth to better and wider appreciation of the real meaning of patriotism and duties of citizenship."

An appeal to place vocational training under the same general educational control as that provided for cultural schools was made by Dr. Gertrud Baumer of Germany. "Better Vocational Teaching  
"We must face the fact that modern professional and industrial living requires specialized extended vocational training and that at the same time the laborer has a right to education in the new humanism which he wants," said Dr. Baumer. "To fill this double task we may give prolonged general education before vocational instruction begins, but I believe that this will not get us very far."

"The secondary school curriculum is designed to prepare students for college, and the worker is only taken out of his sphere by giving him this instruction. The second, and I believe the better, way is to lift vocational training out of the utilitarian sphere where it now is, and teach the worker about his task and its relations to his Nation, to society and to the family. Using his task as the central basis for the education, we should lead his thought out along all humanitarian lines."  
"I believe that we need to provide vocational guidance, not merely to give a child a job, but to see that his job is one for which his general qualities fit him—a continuation of schools which will not be purely vocational, but will provide civic and cultural instruction. We need the penetration of education ideals into the very factories and workshops where youth is employed, recognition of responsibility on the part of employers and a reform of technical schools with broader trained teachers, competent not only to give vocational drill, but to impart a wide conception of the worker's education."

FASHION sets a merry pace if you follow her whims each season, especially where slippers are concerned. Cloth slippers for one gown—kid slippers for another. Suede to match a new ensemble and patent leather for many occasions. Then there are gleaming silver and gold slippers . . . and sports

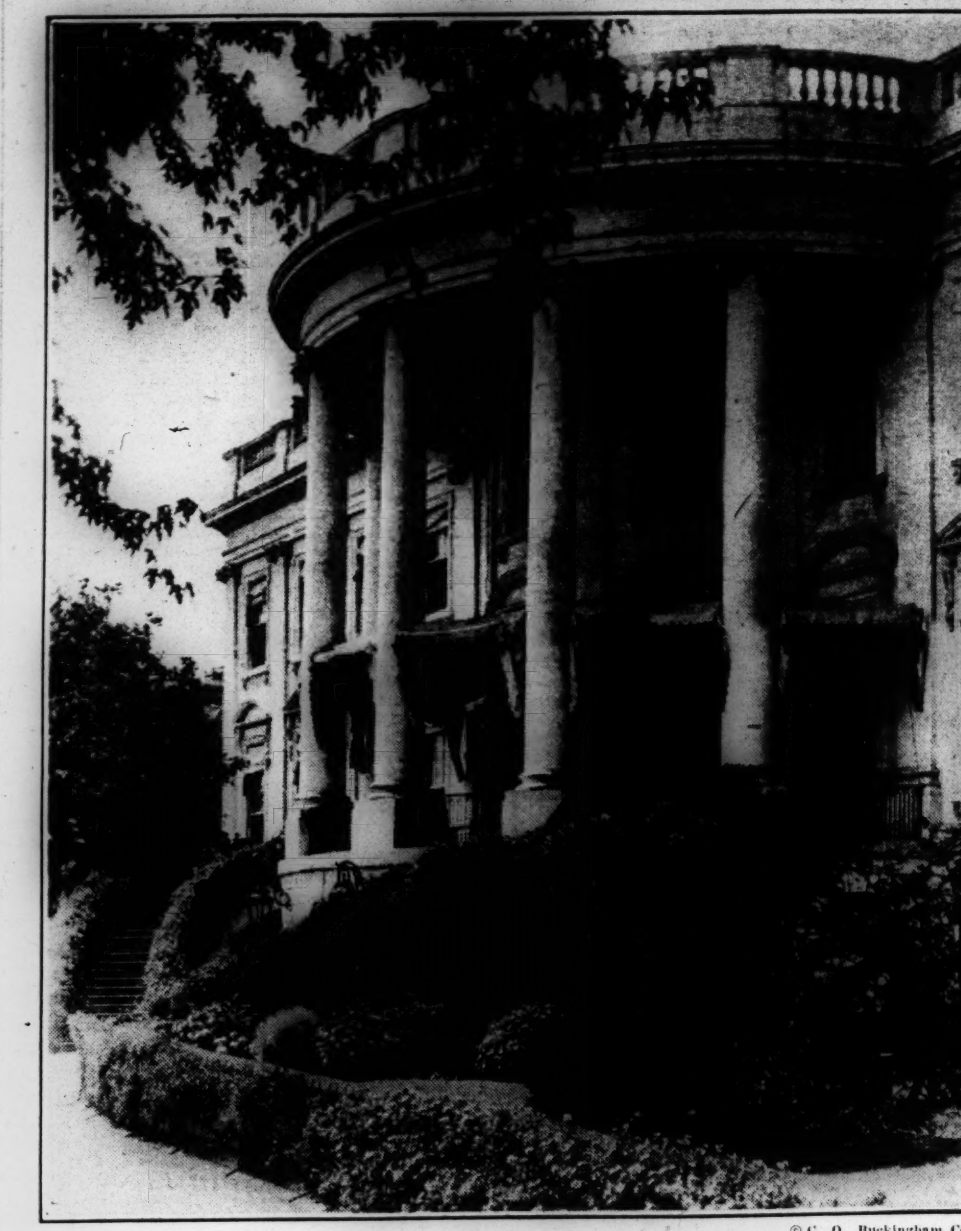
shoes. And all have their own important place in the wardrobe.

For all these slippers, Cinderella Shoe Dressings include just the right cleaners to keep them bright and charming . . . to remove soil and renew them. You can keep your smart slippers as attractive as your gowns and enjoy wearing them till the end of their days.

You can quickly and easily restore loveliness to footwear with these fine dressings.

Made by  
EVERETT & BARRON COMPANY  
Providence, Rhode Island

## White House Not So White, but Must Await New Coat



## White House Needs Fresh Paint, but Office Changes Come First

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Although they see paint peeling from the White House in places, those in charge of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks believe that the President is being discommoded enough for one summer by alterations going on in the executive offices, and have abandoned plans to paint the White House at present.

It has been customary to paint the executive mansion every three years, but more smoke and dirt in the air of downtown Washington is making a coat almost every other year necessary now in order that the White House may live up to its name, officials say. Painting is usually done when Presidents are out of the city, so that they escape from the inconvenience of having scaffolding on their home for a month or more.

A little retouching was done when the new roof was put on the White House in 1927, but the last thorough painting was in 1926.

Alterations in the executive offices made necessary by the augmented staff which President Hoover brought with him have been completed in the basement and are being done on the first floor. A storage room in the basement, which is above the street level, was converted into an office for the clerical force by removing an embankment on the outside and installing windows. The rooms vacated by the force on the first floor are being thrown together to make offices for the President's secretaries, the main lobby or waiting room is being enlarged, and a more commodious room for the press being provided.

Marketing and stabilized marketing conditions, and to assist farmers to obtain their just share of the national income.

"Farmers' co-operative associations are more than mere distributing agencies. They also serve to link the farmer with his market. Unless a farmer is a member of the organization which markets his products, he has little or no contact with market problems and little or no conception of the kind, quality, and quantity of farm products which the market demands."

Advantages of Co-operation  
"Under the co-operative system, the farmer usually receives market premiums for products of high quality. Hence, the member of a co-operative association has an economic motive for improving his production practices which other farmers do not have."

"Because of this relationship to their members, the co-operative associations are the one agency which can effectively discourage unwise expansion in acreage."

"The production of farm products in excess of normal marketing requirements is a waste. Co-ordination of supply and demand is a problem to which the farmer co-operatives must give further attention, and in the solution of which the Federal Farm Board must render all possible assistance."

Others Back Purposes  
With the purposes of the farm board more clearly before it, the institute launched into a discussion of "membership relations" with C. C. Teague of Santa-Paula, Calif., president of the California Fruit Growers Exchange and a member of the Farm Board, and Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension of the United States Department of Agriculture, making the principal talks.

Mr. Teague declared the Federal Farm Board Act is designed to establish

MAIL FOR FREE INSPECTION  
Send no money. Pay nothing on delivery. No risk. Mail Orders filled ANYWHERE. We pay postage.

GENSLE-LEE, 17 North State St., Chicago  
Gentlemen: I would be glad to have you send me, delivery prepaid, the Special \$24.75 Eight Power Prism Binoculars for my FREE inspection. If satisfactory, I will send 75c a week until paid for. Otherwise I'll return at your expense.

Full Name . . . . .  
Address . . . . .  
City or P. O. . . . .  
Occupation . . . . .

1605 Orrington Avenue  
EVANSTON, ILL.  
Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade  
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.  
Shop Number 18, Washington Arcade  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA  
Newmark's Women's Shop  
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS  
14 Court Arcade Bldg.  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA  
407 Robert Street  
ST. PAUL, MINN.  
822 Nicollet Avenue  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
205 Broadway Arcade  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
112 West State Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
39 West Monroe Street  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

1524-26 Stevens Bldg.  
17 North State Street  
East 5th Street  
5325 Sheridan Road  
37 East Madison Street  
Edgewater Beach Hotel  
CHICAGO, ILL.

Youth—  
in every line  
STAYFORM will restore those lovely, graceful lines to your figure as it has done for so many women. Slenderizing, youthful and, above all, comfortable.

Let Rose Hanskat's experts do it for you. STAYFORM on your own figure. At any of her shops. No obligation.

\$5.85 to \$25  
1524-26 Stevens Bldg.  
17 North State Street  
East 5th Street  
5325 Sheridan Road  
37 East Madison Street  
Edgewater Beach Hotel  
CHICAGO, ILL.

## Sunken Submarine Talks to Boat Above

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—The outlook for the development of communication equipment which will permit conversation between men in a submerged submarine and those in a surface boat appeared favorable as the result of tests completed between the submarine S-4 and an Eagle boat.

The submarine was submerged in shallow water at the submarine base and by means of telephone apparatus, communication was established between men in the submarine and others in the Eagle boat. The apparatus consisted of an amplifier which was placed upon the deck of the submarine and transmitter and receiver on the surface boat.

While navy officials assumed an optimistic attitude as the result of the tests, it was declared that nothing could be said as to whether conversation could be carried on if a submarine is submerged in deep water. The S-4 will, with a surface boat, be used in deep-water communication tests later.

BOARD'S POLICY  
TO HELP FARMER  
HELP HIMSELF

(Continued from Page 1)  
ative organization, once he is convinced that it is operating in his interest.

"The board cannot raise prices arbitrarily. Prices are determined by basic economic conditions—by the demand for a commodity, the supply available to meet that demand and the manner in which that supply is fed to the market. What the board hopes to do is to assist farmers to become better able to compete with other groups in the markets of the Nation and the world."

"It expects by aiding in the development of co-operative associations to make possible economies in mar-

keting and stabilized marketing conditions, and to assist farmers to obtain their just share of the national income.

"Farmers' co-operative associations are more than mere distributing agencies. They also serve to link the farmer with his market. Unless a farmer is a member of the organization which markets his products, he has little or no contact with market problems and little or no conception of the kind, quality, and quantity of farm products which the market demands."

Advantages of Co-operation  
"Under the co-operative system, the farmer usually receives market premiums for products of high quality. Hence, the member of a co-operative association has an economic motive for improving his production practices which other farmers do not have."

"Because of this relationship to their members, the co-operative associations are the one agency which can effectively discourage unwise expansion in acreage."

"The production of farm products in excess of normal marketing requirements is a waste. Co-ordination of supply and demand is a problem to which the farmer co-operatives must give further attention, and in the solution of which the Federal Farm Board must render all possible assistance."

Others Back Purposes  
With the purposes of the farm board more clearly before it, the institute launched into a discussion of "membership relations" with C. C. Teague of Santa-Paula, Calif., president of the California Fruit Growers Exchange and a member of the Farm Board, and Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension of the United States Department of Agriculture, making the principal talks.

Mr. Teague declared the Federal Farm Board Act is designed to establish

MAIL FOR FREE INSPECTION  
Send no money. Pay nothing on delivery. No risk. Mail Orders filled ANYWHERE. We pay postage.

GENSLE-LEE, 17 North State St., Chicago  
Gentlemen: I would be glad to have you send me, delivery prepaid, the Special \$24.75 Eight Power Prism Binoculars for my FREE inspection. If satisfactory, I will send 75c a week until paid for. Otherwise I'll return at your expense.

Full Name . . . . .  
Address . . . . .  
City or P. O. . . . .  
Occupation . . . . .

1605 Orrington Avenue  
EVANSTON, ILL.  
Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade  
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.  
Shop Number 18, Washington Arcade  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA  
Newmark's Women's Shop  
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS  
14 Court Arcade Bldg.  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA  
407 Robert Street  
ST. PAUL, MINN.  
822 Nicollet Avenue  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
205 Broadway Arcade  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
112 West State Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
39 West Monroe Street  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

## White House Needs Fresh Paint, but Office Changes Come First

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Although they see paint peeling from the White House in places, those in charge of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks believe that the President is being discommoded enough for one summer by alterations going on in the executive offices, and have abandoned plans to paint the White House at present.

It has been customary to paint the executive mansion every three years, but more smoke and dirt in the air of downtown Washington is making a coat almost every other year necessary now in order that the White House may live up to its name, officials say. Painting is usually done when Presidents are out of the city, so that they escape from the inconvenience of having scaffolding on their home for a month or more.

A little retouching was done when the new roof was put on the White House in 1927, but the last thorough painting was in 1926.

Alterations in the executive offices made necessary by the augmented staff which President Hoover brought with him have been completed in the basement and are being done on the first floor. A storage room in the basement, which is above the street level, was converted into an office for the clerical force by removing an embankment on the outside and installing windows. The rooms vacated by the force on the first floor are being thrown together to make offices for the President's secretaries, the main lobby or waiting room is being enlarged, and a more commodious room for the press being provided.

Marketing and stabilized marketing conditions, and to assist farmers to obtain their just share of the national income.

"Farmers' co-operative associations are more than mere distributing agencies. They also serve to link the farmer with his market. Unless a farmer is a member of the organization which markets his products, he has little or no contact with market problems and little or no conception of the kind, quality, and quantity of farm products which the market demands."

Advantages of Co-operation  
"Under the co-operative system, the farmer usually receives market premiums for products of high quality. Hence, the member of a co-operative association has an economic motive for improving his production practices which other farmers do not have."

"Because of this relationship to their members, the co-operative associations are the one agency which can effectively discourage unwise expansion in acreage."

"The production of farm products in excess of normal marketing requirements is a waste. Co-ordination of supply and demand is a problem to which the farmer co-operatives must give further attention, and in the solution of which the Federal Farm Board must render all possible assistance."

Others Back Purposes  
With the purposes of the farm board more clearly before it, the institute launched into a discussion of "membership relations" with C. C. Teague of Santa-Paula, Calif., president of the California Fruit Growers Exchange and a member of the Farm Board, and Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension of the United States Department of Agriculture, making the principal talks.

Mr. Teague declared the Federal Farm Board Act is designed to establish

MAIL FOR FREE INSPECTION  
Send no money. Pay nothing on delivery. No risk. Mail Orders filled ANYWHERE. We pay postage.

GENSLE-LEE, 17 North State St., Chicago  
Gentlemen: I would be glad to have you send me, delivery prepaid, the Special \$24.75 Eight Power Prism Binoculars for my FREE inspection. If satisfactory, I will send 75c a week until paid for. Otherwise I'll return at your expense.

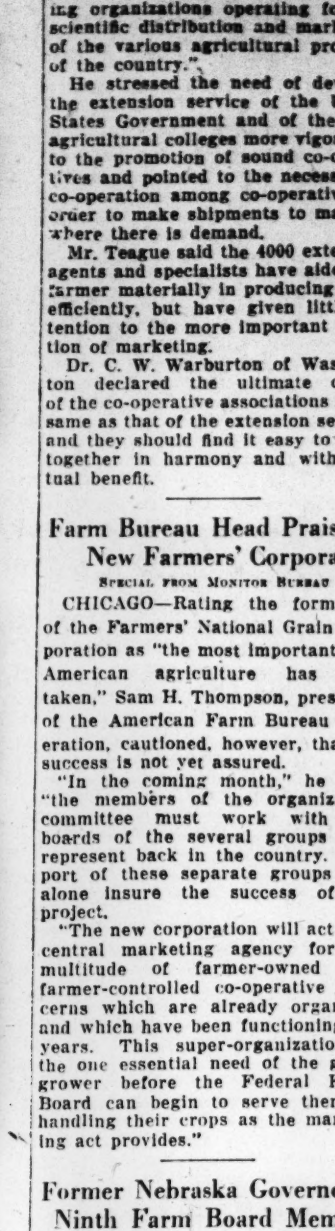
Full Name . . . . .  
Address . . . . .  
City or P. O. . . . .  
Occupation . . . . .

1605 Orrington Avenue  
EVANSTON, ILL.  
Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade  
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.  
Shop Number 18, Washington Arcade  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA  
Newmark's Women's Shop  
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS  
14 Court Arcade Bldg.  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA  
407 Robert Street  
ST. PAUL, MINN.  
822 Nicollet Avenue  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
205 Broadway Arcade  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
112 West State Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
39 West Monroe Street  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Youth—  
in every line  
STAYFORM will restore those lovely, graceful lines to your figure as it has done for so many women. Slenderizing, youthful and, above all, comfortable.

Let Rose Hanskat's experts do it for you. STAYFORM on your own figure. At any of her shops. No obligation.

## White House Not So White, but Must Await New Coat



## White House Needs Fresh Paint, but Office Changes Come First

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Although they see paint peeling from the White House in places, those in charge of the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks believe that the President is being discommoded enough for one summer by alterations going on in the executive offices, and have abandoned plans to paint the White House at present.

It has been customary to paint the executive mansion every three years, but more smoke and dirt in the air of downtown Washington is making a coat almost every other year necessary now in order that the White House may live up to its name, officials say. Painting is usually done when Presidents are out of the city, so that they escape from the inconvenience of having scaffolding on their home for a month or more.

A little retouching was done when the new roof was put on the White House in 1927, but the last thorough painting was in 1926.

Alterations in the executive offices made necessary by the augmented staff which President Hoover brought with him have been completed in the basement and are being done on the first floor. A storage room in the basement, which is above the street level, was converted into an office for the clerical force by removing an embankment on the outside and installing windows. The rooms vacated by the force on the first floor are being thrown together to make offices for the President's secretaries, the main lobby or waiting room is being enlarged, and a more commodious room for the press being provided.

Marketing and stabilized marketing conditions, and to assist farmers to obtain their just share of the national income.

"Farmers' co-operative associations are more than mere distributing agencies. They also serve to link the farmer with his market. Unless a farmer is a member of the organization which markets his products, he has little or no contact with market problems and little or no conception of the kind, quality, and quantity of farm products which the market demands."

Advantages of Co-operation  
"Under the co-operative system, the farmer usually receives market premiums for products of high quality. Hence, the member of a co-operative association has an economic motive for improving his production practices which other farmers do not have."

"Because of this relationship to their members, the co-operative associations are the one agency which can effectively discourage unwise expansion in acreage."

"The production of farm products in excess of normal marketing requirements is a waste. Co-ordination of supply and demand is a problem to which the farmer co-operatives must give further attention, and in the solution of which the Federal Farm Board must render all possible assistance."

Others Back Purposes  
With the purposes of the farm board more clearly before it, the institute launched into a discussion of "membership relations" with C. C. Teague of Santa-Paula, Calif., president of the California Fruit Growers Exchange and a member of the Farm Board, and Dr. C. W. Warburton, director of extension of the United States Department of Agriculture, making the principal talks.

Mr. Teague declared the Federal Farm Board Act is designed to establish

MAIL FOR FREE INSPECTION  
Send no money. Pay nothing on delivery. No risk. Mail Orders filled ANYWHERE. We pay postage.

GENSLE-LEE, 17 North State St., Chicago  
Gentlemen: I would be glad to have you send me, delivery prepaid, the Special \$24.75 Eight Power Prism Binoculars for my FREE inspection. If satisfactory, I will send 75c a week until paid for. Otherwise I'll return at your expense.

Full Name . . . . .  
Address . . . . .  
City or P. O. . . . .  
Occupation . . . . .

1605 Orrington Avenue  
EVANSTON, ILL.  
Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade  
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.  
Shop Number 18, Washington Arcade  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA  
Newmark's Women's Shop  
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS  
14 Court Arcade Bldg.  
TULSA, OKLAHOMA  
407 Robert Street  
ST. PAUL, MINN.  
822 Nicollet Avenue  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
205 Broadway Arcade  
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.  
112 West State Street  
CHICAGO, ILL.  
39 West Monroe Street  
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Youth—  
in every line  
STAYFORM will restore those lovely, graceful lines to your figure as it has done for so many women. Slenderizing, youthful and, above all, comfortable.

Let Rose Hanskat's experts do it for you. STAYFORM on your own figure. At any of her shops. No obligation.

## Lure of Big Top and Sawdust Ring Makes Circus Fans of Business Men

International Organization, in Annual Convention in Chicago, Recaptures the Glamour of Youth When Clowns, Elephants, and Steam Calliopes Brought Romance to Life

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Perched on tiptoes atop a swaying step-ladder, a young business man was hanging highly colorful posters and lithographs that proclaimed the amazing wonders to be seen at a certain circus. There were portraits of a Mr. Barnum and of other celebrities of the outdoor show world. These posters were being strung on wires high up on the walls of the spacious Florentine room of the Congress Hotel here.

Into the crowded hall came a man bearing a small model of a gaudily decorated circus animal wagon. This he carried to the speakers' table, where he placed it in the center.

Here and there in the room scores of men were chatting amiably. In little groups a dozen women were talking, too. Faces beamed and eyes sparkled, and conversation was filled with superlatives. The women and the men displayed an unusual convention badge in the shape of little elephants.

This was the opening session of the fourth annual convention of the Circus Fans Association, an international organization of men and women who started this club because they all love the circus.

A correspondent questioned the dexterous poster hanger and learned that he is Walter Shaw of Chicago. Mr. Shaw has made a hobby of collecting old "heavies" issued by T. Barnum and other showmen, and he was displaying some of his choicest items. To try to learn how he happened to become interested in the circus, the correspondent asked Mr. Shaw what his business is. The reply was that he is with a printing company here. He kept hanging posters, and apparently was not conscious that the step-ladder was swaying back and forth as he worked. The correspondent asked him what he did before he entered this business, and Mr. Shaw then let out the secret of his interest in the circus and the reason that he was so much at ease atop that high ladder.

"I followed the fairs and carnivals as a parachute jumper," he confessed, with a smile.

The Nebraska Farmer, who publishes the Nebraska Farmer, a magazine, will represent the wheat area. His selection was made after a difference had arisen between pool and grain co-operatives, which prevented the President from completing the board earlier.

Mr. McKelvie accepted the position upon the condition that he might retire at the end of the first year, if he desired. It was said at the White House that he had been induced by a large number of farm organizations.

MISS JANE ADDAMS SAILS  
QUEBEC, Que. (AP)—Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, president of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, sailed for Europe today on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Scotland. She will preside at the League's conference in Prague on August 24.

Clint Beery of Chicago, a "sales engineer," went around the room asking folks to come up in front and sent some of his friends out into the corridors to act as "barkers" to bring them into the meeting. Then he whacked and whacked at the table with his gavel and the meeting was called to order.

He greeted the host of good circus fans which had been gathered from various parts of the United States. Then Henry Holm, representing the Chicago Association of Commerce, expressed a few words of good wishes from this organization, offering the hospitality of the city to the visitors.

Everybody began to talk and laugh and reports were heard of helpful things that have been done by members of some of the local "Tops" for circus folk who needed aid.

Many Professions Belong  
These fans come from widely separated walks in life. There are United States senators and railway employees. There are more than 100 business men in it, 20 manufacturers, 10 high public officials, artists, accountants, bankers, a cartoonist, chemists, contractors, chamber of commerce secretaries, dentists, doctors, hotel managers and owners, grain dealers, lawyers, instructors, a high school principal, lumber dealers, writers, authors and advertising men, owners of poster plants, realtors, railway men, telephone company executives, some stage folks and a few officials of zoos. The women include artists, writers, secretaries, teachers and wives of the members.

Among members are men like George H. Moses, United States Senator from New Hampshire, and J. E. Watson, United States Senator from Indiana, who can still recite the words of old clown songs, according to K. K. Knecht of Evansville, Ind., international secretary. There are more than 600 members and they live in United States, Canada, England and elsewhere. Sir Henry W. Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railways, is a member and so is J. W. Davidson of Calgary, Alta., Can., a capitalist.

Clint Beery of Chicago, a "sales engineer," went around the room asking folks to come up in front and sent some of his friends out into the corridors to act as "barkers" to bring them into the meeting. Then he whacked and whacked at the table with his gavel and the meeting was called to order.

He greeted the host of good circus fans which had been gathered from various parts of the United States. Then Henry Holm, representing the Chicago Association of Commerce, expressed a few words of good wishes from this organization, offering the hospitality of the city to the visitors.

Everybody began to talk and laugh and reports were heard of helpful things that







## SOVIET SEEKING NEW TRADE TIES AND RECOGNITION

Overtures to U. S. Await  
Strengthening of Business Relations

MOSCOW.—The trend of Soviet foreign policy has inevitably been influenced by Russia's political isolation since the Revolution. Several factors help to illustrate this isolation.

The Soviet Union is the sole European power which stands aloof from the League of Nations. It has no formal or informal alliances with any foreign powers. With a number of European countries, including Belgium, the Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Spain and Portugal, it maintains no diplomatic relations, and in some instances where these relations formally exist, notably in the case of France, they are so frigid as to be of little practical advantage. On the American continent only Mexico and Uruguay maintain diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union although Canada will doubtless fall in with the policy of the new British Government if, as is generally expected, the latter restores the relations which were broken off by the Baldwin Government in 1927.

Under these circumstances it is natural that Soviet foreign policy should aim primarily at two objectives: the thwarting of combinations of powers which may have attempted to exert hostile political, economic or diplomatic pressure; and the restoration of normal political and commercial relations with the outside world. Of these two objectives the first has been successfully realized.

**Debt Delay Recognition**

The disputed problems of pre-war debts and compensation for nationalization property coupled with the issue of subversive Communist propaganda have thus far operated to prevent Russia's full acceptance into the family of nations.

The first British Labor Government in 1924 by its example undoubtedly helped to start the wave of diplomatic recognitions by Italy, France, Japan and several minor powers. If the present Labor Government restores diplomatic relations with Russia, this will tend to ease the sense of hostile political pressure under which the Soviet Government has been laboring since the breach with England over two years ago.

**Bank's Attitude Important**

There is no disposition here to exaggerate the effects of this expected step of the Labor Government. The presence of a British Ambassador in Moscow and a Soviet Ambassador in London represent only the beginning of an effort to find a solution for the political and economic differences between the two countries. In economic questions, in fact, the attitude of the British banks may prove more important than that of the British Government.

Some misgivings were aroused by the rumor that the new British Government would attempt to coordinate its Russian policy with that of the United States. Apart from the Soviet aversion to dealing with combinations of foreign powers, it is generally felt in Moscow that any effort at Anglo-American co-operation in the Russian question would be more likely to delay the British restoration of relations than to promote American recognition.

**Soviet Avoids Overtures**

In regard to America, Soviet policy for some time has been to avoid anything in the nature of political overtures and to concentrate rather on building up a solid framework of common business interests between the two countries. In this connection considerable importance is attached

to the visit of the delegation of American business men this summer. While little American capital has been invested in Russia since the World War, the number of contracts for technical assistance which have been signed with American firms is large and growing, and trade between America and the Soviet Union shows a steady upward trend. Despite the absence of political relations, Russia has given American firms equal treatment in the placing of orders and contracts.

The signature in Moscow of the protocol which brought the obligations of the Kellogg pact into immediate effect as between the Soviet Union, Poland, Rumania, Estonia and Latvia has not been followed by any concrete steps toward a solution of the Bessarabian question, and the conclusion of a Soviet-Polish commercial treaty continues to hang fire.

There is little likelihood of any sudden or spectacular shift in Soviet policy. Its foreign policy is apparently based on the theory that, with the passing of time, the question of propaganda will become less acute while the increasing potentialities of the Russian market will lead to larger commercial contacts with the outside world. These commercial contacts, in turn, are apparently expected to lead to loan and long-term credit agreements which may be bound up with some compromise solution of the claims for pre-war debts and nationalized property.

**Illiteracy in Italy Fast Diminishing**

ROME.—Great satisfaction is expressed at the continued drop in the number of illiterates in Italy. Conditions have considerably improved under the present Government, particularly in the last few years, and many new elementary schools have been opened in regions which hitherto had been neglected. The number of elementary schools has increased from 112,073 in 1922 to 116,971 in 1924 and the figure at the end of 1928 is stated to have reached 121,000.

From 1921, that is, the year preceding the Fascist revolution, to 1927, the last year for which precise figures are available, the number of illiterates throughout the kingdom has decreased from 31 to 26 per cent of the entire population, and further improvement has certainly been made in the last two years.

The Province of Calabria, in southern Italy, has the greatest percentage of illiterates in the country. According to the latest statistics, almost half of the population of Calabria is illiterate, but even here the situation is improving. The percentage, however, remains still very high; it is now 48 per cent of the population of the region against 53 in 1921. Calabria is closely followed by the Provinces of Basilicata, Apulia, Sicily and Sardinia, the figures being respectively, 47, 44, 44 and 45 per cent, as against 52, 49, 49 and 49 per cent in 1921. Then come in the following order: Abruzzi, Campania, Umbria, Marche, Tuscany, Latium (Rome), Emilia, Venetia, Liguria, Lombardy and Piedmont. In Piedmont the number of illiterates is only 3 per cent of the population.

**Art Collection Lent to British Schools**

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Through the medium of the Rutherford Art Collection the Manchester Art Gallery committee has been able to loan groups of art works to 42 institutions and organizations of Lancashire and adjoining counties during the past year.

The original Rutherford collection consisted of approximately 300 art works, which were presented to Manchester by Charles Lambert Rutherford of Bradford, Eng., in 1925. The donor desired that the collection should form the nucleus of a group of works from which selected examples should be distributed on loan.

In addition to the 42 loans made during the past year the art authorities have booked 22 other organizations, which will have the opportunity to view selected works up to the summer of next year.

The borrowers of the works have included many art galleries, colleges and schools of art. During the past year the collection has been considerably augmented by the addition of several paintings and drawings, a large number of woodcuts and reproductions, and an important bronze by Jacob Epstein.

Among artists included in works in this loan collection are Dante Gabriel Rossetti, Whistler, William Blake, John Sargent, Sir Edward Burne-Jones, Millet, Muirhead Bone, Wyndham Lewis, Paul Nash, Charles Ricketts, Epstein, Augustus E. John and many moderns.

## Bewildering in Its Beauty of Exquisite Frescoes and Stuccoes



Photo Shows the Library of the Benedictine Abbey of Altenburg, in Lower Austria, and Which Is, as Can Be Seen, Highly Decorative. It was Built in 1144, Being Reconstructed Several Hundred Years Later.

## Benedictine Abbey is Rich in Art

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA.—The Benedictine Abbey of Altenburg, in Lower Austria, is among the finest of the many old monasteries in which this state abounds. Founded in 1144, it was rebuilt in the baroque style in the eighteenth century, and such a great authority as Tietze considered that the question of constructing a tunnel between Albad and Pirskuh (some 60 miles east of Teheran), more than 6000 meters in length, and which, it is estimated, will take more than three years to complete.

With regard to the northern section, the railway syndicate is studying the question of constructing a tunnel between Albad and Pirskuh (some 60 miles east of Teheran), more than 6000 meters in length, and which, it is estimated, will take more than three years to complete.

**FAST LONDON-SWEDEN SHIP**

STOCKHOLM.—Suecia is the name of the Swedish Lloyd's latest addition to the line Copenhagen to London, and it includes all the comforts that the most modern steamer can offer for the pleasure and safety of its passengers. It offers the quickest connection that can be made between north Europe and England, with the exception of air travel, enabling the steamer to leave after the arrival of the morning train from Stockholm and still reach London as before.

**PLAN NEW BOAT LINE**

BRUSSELS.—The German S. S. Line Hansa of Bremen, transporting freight chiefly between Europe and India, will establish a line between Bremen and Antwerp, and certain Indian ports. The line will carry cereals and cotton.

**Wm. T. McIntyre**

23-27 Lancaster Avenue  
ARDMORE, PA.  
FINE GROCERIES  
AND TEA ROOM

Vicualter, Confectioner, Caterer  
Dinner Parties and Weddings  
Daily Delivery Service from Overbrook to Devon and from Philadelphia to Germantown.

**VISIT OUR TEA ROOM**  
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner  
Open Weekdays 11-8—Sundays 12-8  
McIntyre's Main Line Stores

**NEW PERSIAN RAILWAY REPORTED PROGRESSING**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM.—The southern section of the new Persian railway continues to progress satisfactorily, says an official Teheran message reporting that some 4000 laborers were being daily employed. Twenty-four kilometers have been actually laid.

**Masters in Restoring Antiques**

**Steger Brothers**  
CABINET MAKERS  
MODERN AND  
ANTIQUE FURNITURE  
Upholstering Refinishing  
4518 LANCASTER AVENUE  
PHILADELPHIA  
Phone Baring 5763

**Let Our Driver-Salesman Call**  
He will give you full information concerning the price or treatment of any article you may wish to give him.

**JUST PHONE STEVENSON 5400**

**ADELPHIA** Cleaners and Dyers  
Office and Plant 1029 No. 21st St.  
PHILADELPHIA  
"An individual plant giving individual attention"

**THE same famous Ice Cream in this convenient, individual cup, which we call the JUNIOR.**

ABBOTTS DAIRIES, INC.  
Philadelphia and Seashore

**The DeLuxe** ABBOTTMAID PACKAGED ICE CREAM

## Dublin Horse Show Draws Americans

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DUBLIN.—The number of cables from Americans booking grandstand seats for the Dublin Horse Show, which opens Aug. 6, has never been equaled, according to Mr. Bohane, the director. This is no doubt due to the fact that a team from the United States Army is to compete in the International Military Horse Jumping competition, for which seven nations have entered. These are Great Britain, the United States, the Irish Free State, France, Belgium, Switzerland, and Sweden.

In previous years, the Free State army has not distinguished itself in jumping competitions. This year, however, it has won the Connaught Cup at the Olympia Show in London. Credit for this victory must be given to the new Chief of the Free State

**Decorators**

Imported and Domestic Papers  
Artistic Wall Finishes in  
Paint or Paper  
FURNITURE Painted  
or Refinished  
FLOORS Refinished  
Service throughout the entire  
City and Suburbs

**Donald H. A. Gregory**  
529 Germantown Avenue  
PHILADELPHIA  
Che. 6954 Che. 4158

**Engraved Wedding Announcements and Invitations**

**GRADUATION GREETINGS**  
TRIP BOOKS  
(for pleasant memories of your trip by Water, Motor or Rail)

**LETTER WRITING CASES**  
(with leather covers in many colors)

**PEN AND PENCIL SETS**  
DIARIES  
Greeting Cards for Every Occasion  
LEAFY STORE

**C. F. DECKER, Inc.**  
24 So. 15th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**CUMMINGS COAL**

**Verbena, Violet and Rose Soap**  
A pure and delightfully scented toilet soap. Box of 12 large cakes; \$1.00

**ALSO THE FINEST BUTTER AND EGGS**  
Strictly Family Grocers for Over 100 Years

**E. J. CUMMINGS, Inc.**  
413 N. 13th Street  
Philadelphia

**Rugs and Carpets**

The kind you are looking for and of which you may be justly proud. Woven in our own great Mills and sold in all the leading cities, the Hardwick and Magee Wiltons stand unrivalled.

Of special interest are our personally selected importations of—

**Oriental Rugs**

**Hardwick & Magee Co.**  
1220 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## Bishops Deer Park of Tudor Days in England Disappears Under Sea

Roman Road Tracks Remain in West Sussex County, but Motorcars Require Straighter Routes—Trees of Section Also Undergo Change

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—A recent report of a committee that has been making a town-planning survey of West Sussex contains many facts showing that the country is one of the most interesting in Great Britain.

This part of England is disappearing under the sea. The site, for example, of Selsey Cathedral is at least a mile out at sea, and the rocks of "The Park" three fathoms deep indicate the site of the Bishop's Deer Park of Tudor days. Selsey Hill, which has been reduced to a fragment of its original mass, still loses several feet through erosion in a single year.

The trees of the district are changing. The "oak, ash and thorn," famed by Kipling, are giving place in Sussex to the "beech, holly and yew," described by Hilaire Belloc. The war inflicted great damage upon the woodlands, and it is calculated that more than 9000 acres of trees have been felled since 1914.

No other part of England perhaps contains more persons who are unemployed or retired, for it is a favorite district for former civil servants and soldiers and sailors. This is no doubt due to the amount of sunshine to be enjoyed in Sussex.

The growth of population has been prodigious. When William the Conqueror landed at Hastings there were only 10,000 persons living in Sussex, according to the Domesday Book. After the Battle of Waterloo there were more than 200,000 inhabitants, while today the number has increased to nearly a million.

With the advent of motor traffic, the problem of roads is pressing. In Sussex there are the tracks of several Roman roads. In one case, near Arundel, where the Duke of Norfolk now lives, as there were marshes, the Roman road had to avoid the swampy ground and pass along the top of the Downs. The present road follows the line of that established

centuries ago. It climbs up many hundreds of feet and then drops down again to Arundel, involving in the short distance of 10 miles, gradients of one in eight, and heavy bill climbing.

In order to avoid these old, circuitous routes, there is a movement in Great Britain for making roads such as are already in use in Italy and the United States, to be used exclusively for swift motor traffic.

The regional planners in England are also studying the American plan of providing hundreds of landing grounds for airplanes. The British Air Ministry has visited certain sites in Sussex, which it is hoped will be kept free of building operation so that they may form landing grounds for private owners and for light airplane clubs.

**FORD MOTOR COMPANY GETS HAMBURG SITE**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG.—The Ford Motor Company recently acquired a factory building on the Krupstrasse in Altona-Bahrenfeld, a suburb of Hamburg, and announces the establishment of a large general service station for Hamburg, Altona, and the Province of Holstein. It is also reported that Mr. Ford will erect another building on adjoining ground to assemble tractors and agricultural and industrial machines brought into Germany.

The new buildings will be surrounded by an enormous field to be used as a testing field for agricultural machines.

**Fresher by a Day**

At 5 A. M. the cows are milked. At 5 A. M. tomorrow the milk is delivered to your doorstep. Truly a remarkable achievement—made possible by our fleet of glass-lined wonder trucks. All Scott-Powell milk is better, sweeter and

**"Fresher by a Day"**

45th and Parrish Sts.  
Philadelphia  
Telephone FRanklin 1300

**SCOTT-POWELL "A" MILK**

**NOW READY FOR YOUR INSPECTION**

An advance showing of a most beautiful collection of

**Furs of the Better Grade**  
for every occasion

**Theo. F. Siefert**  
1730 Chestnut St.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

**DEWEES**

**DEWEES' August Coat Sale**  
With the  
**ANNUAL Famous 20% Discount**  
Begins Thursday, August 1st

Every coat is an authentic winter fashion... the fabrics and furs are far finer than can be bought at similar prices later in the season... the colors are the new deep browns, greens, reds, blues and black.

**Fine Coats Are a Tradition of This House!**

**CUMMINGS COAL**

**The Clever Shopper Trades at VAN DYK'S**

Women who like to express their individuality prefer to shop at Van Dyk's. Here they have the opportunity to choose from extensive assortments and to select delicious foods which make the meals they serve refreshingly different.

As food connoisseurs, we offer those out-of-the-ordinary types of table delicacies which distinguish smart entertaining.

**James J. Van Dyk**  
President

**We Are Specialists in These Fine Foods**

BEVERAGES SPICES EXTRACTS BUTTER EGGS CHEESE SMOKED MEAT PRODUCTS

Van Dyk Stores Are Located:

**New Jersey**  
NEWARK: 111 Mulberry St.  
209 Centre Market  
361 Orange St.  
NEW BRUNSWICK: 101 Church St.

**Pennsylvania**  
PITTSBURGH: 421 Market St.  
There are 14 VAN DYK Stores also in the following States:  
CONNECTICUT, MASSACHUSETTS, NEW YORK and RHODE ISLAND

**VAN DYK FOOD STORES**  
FOOD SPECIALISTS SINCE 1900

## ENGAGEMENT RINGS

"Diamonds of rare beauty, worthily mounted, modestly priced."

**JOHN M. ROBERTS & SON CO.**  
419 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

**DIAMOND NATIONAL BANK at PITTSBURGH**

AGENTS FOR ALL STEAMSHIP LINES  
For full information and reservations consult our

**TRAVEL AND TOUR DEPARTMENT**  
FIFTH AND LIBERTY AVENUE  
Telephone Atlantic 3473  
Charles G. Andrews, Mgr.

**SCHMIDT'S SHOES YOU'LL LIKE**

EVERY PAIR FITTED BY OUR FOOT X-RAY  
PITTSBURGH, PA.  
627 Smithfield Street  
Also Sunny Dormont

**Advance Showing of Furs**

Small deposits hold your Furs for later delivery.

**J. C. CONNOLLY**  
EXPERT FURRIER  
3RD FLOOR, 207 FIFTH AVE.  
Atlantic 9404, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Walk-Over**

243 5th Avenue  
Pittsburgh  
Pennsylvania











## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Soviet Incubator

A Review by WILLIS J. ASBOTT

Civic Training in Soviet Russia, by Samuel N. Harper. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1928.

ITALY and Russia are the enigmas of twentieth century political organization. Each has repudiated all of the supposed axioms of government. Both have utterly discarded that democracy which the World War was fought to save. An individual and personal dictatorship in the one, and a "dictatorship of the proletariat" in the other have resulted in one common end—the utter abolition of every type of individual political liberty. The theories which animate Mussolini and Stalin are as far apart as the poles, but so far as liberty is concerned the poles are not more alike than the results attained.

The outer world is enormously interested in the way in which these two states are working out their problems. Perhaps Russia plagues curiosity the more—partly because of the enormous sacrifice of human life in the revolution, and partly because of its determined challenge to capitalist society, but very largely because of the mystery with which a rigid censorship and a jealously guarded border have enveloped Russian conditions. But the obstacles in the way of a thorough knowledge of Russian conditions are more imaginary than real. At this moment a body of distinguished American industrialists is touring the country, and every year student bodies from the United States are encouraged by the Russian authorities to make similar visits.

## Freedom of Observation

It is generally charged that visitors of this type are taken in hand by the authorities and permitted to see only those things which redound to the credit of the Soviet Government. But too many investigators of standing and of courage have come back from Russia reporting that they had been given perfect freedom of observation and inquiry for the most part. The rigor of the censorship, too, is greatly exaggerated. There are at least two American newspaper correspondents who have been resident in Russia during practically the whole decade of the Revolution. Not only have they daily elucidations of conditions gone without material interference from the censor, but they have been permitted to move freely about Russia, studying, discussing and recording their observations. If there were sensational revelations to be made, either Mr. Chamberlin or Mr. Duranty, by the simple process of crossing the border and writing the story, could defy the censor. But the Soviet Government has never denied them opportunity to observe all that is going on. Indeed, there is evidence that the present policy of that Government is to court both inquiry and publicity.

## Packed with Facts

This very notable book by Prof. Samuel N. Harper of the University of Chicago could never have been prepared without official cognizance and countenance. It is packed with facts from cover to cover. In a period when a summer's holiday trip to Russia is taken as the sufficient foundation for a book of criticism, and usually concludes with a recommendation of the Soviet Government, Prof. Harper's book presents the ripe fruits of familiarity with conditions of that country bred of long residence and repeated visits dating back to 1904. It is in no sense a "tourist's book," but the outgiving of a profound student of Russian affairs, who neither criticizes nor admires, but is content to chronicle and describe.

Nor is it a study of social or economic conditions per se. You will look long and unavailingly in its pages, crowded with facts and figures, for descriptions of life and labor under the Soviets. Instead it is a careful study of the methods of civic training employed to keep the adult population today a unit in support of the Revolution, and in training the generation now in childhood and youth to accept now loyally, and in future defend, the theories of Communism and the dictatorship of the proletariat. The author frankly admits that it is a study of only a single period in a state which is in a transitional stage. "The leaders of the Revolution," says Mr. Harper, "speak of a 'generation'

as the term required for the realization of many of the aims of institutions which come within the scope of their study."

## "The Cultural Front"

Out of a reading of this book will arise the conviction that no other government is so striving to inculcate in the minds of its youth respect for the basic theories upon which it rests. This is perhaps natural. Capitalism is everywhere, outside of Russia, taken for granted. Democracy, except in Russia, Italy, Turkey and one or two other dictatorships, most of which seem temporary, is likewise of such general acceptance that it does not seem necessary to enforce its virtues upon the youthful mind. But Communism, as a revolutionary creed, with the vast majority of the world against it, finds in civic education of its own sort its chief defense. "The cultural front of the Revolution" is the phrase the author employs to describe this field of activity.

Professor Harper makes no pretense to covering any phases of education under the Soviets other than that in civics. What is being done in other scientific or cultural education is outside the scope of his inquiry. Yet one rather reaches the conclusion that so great is the emphasis laid upon "civics" that there

## "Best" Scandinavian Stories

Denmark's Best Stories, Norway's Best Stories, Sweden's Best Stories. Edited by Hanna Astrup Larsen. Three volumes. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1928. 2s. 6d. each. New York: Norton, 1929. 2s. 6d. each.

AS AN introduction to modern Scandinavian fiction these volumes are an interesting venture which deserves a welcome from the English-speaking world. Any estimate of the critical success of these collections of short stories is, however, most difficult to form. Even an extensive knowledge of Norwegian, Swedish and Danish fiction during the past hundred years might not avail to judge the editor's choice of stories and of authors. An experience of anthologies nearer home leads one to expect that another expert, as well informed as Hanna Astrup Larsen evidently is, would have much to say about some omissions and also some inclusions. Few of these stories could be assuredly called "great," even where the author represented is of a stature as impressive as Björnson; but against this must be set the probability, even the certainty, that his finest prose is the hardest to translate without serious loss.

The small proportion of stories in these volumes depending upon subtle atmosphere and nuances of meaning may be due first to editorial scruples about presenting an inadequate version of beauties perhaps untranslatable. But it may be also that some of the stories which here seem to be no great shakes as works of art, are in fact the essence of the author's style. "Elias and the Draug," by the Norwegian Jonas Lie, for instance, may have had quite an eerie atmosphere in the original; but in unobtrusive, correct English, it is a crude tale about a fabulous monster, and a somewhat faded fairy tale nor a work of art, but rather like a folk-tale, touched up by a skillful journalist. One sees the distinction at once, by comparing it with the admirable version of "The Shepherdess and the Chimney Sweep" by which Andersen is represented in the Danish volume.

After pointing out shortcomings which are inseparable from such an enterprise, it is but fair to stress the excellent virtues of this latest addition to the series of classics being produced in English through the American-Scandinavian Foundation. To begin with, the use of American idiom is generally restrained, and frequently supplies a necessary and colloquial in the original. Many of the stories are highly entertaining and informative because of the vivid pictures of the everyday lives of

can be little time left for the other essentials of a liberal education. Then one learns, for example, that the program of education of children of 14 years of age in a particular year includes the following subjects, one wonders if there is time left for anything else:

The workmen and the capitalists; wage, labor and capital; private property and labor; the situation of the working class; the union of landlords and capitalists; constitutional monarchy; bourgeoisie; republican dictatorship; capitalism; competition; the chaos of production; the struggle between capital and labor; the Chartists; the year 1848; the Communist manifesto expressing the aspirations of the working class; international associations of workmen; the First International; effort of workmen to seize power; the Commune; the Second International; the struggle through strikes; trades unions; political parties; capitalism in Russia; survivals of feudalism; monarchy; the struggle in 1905 and 1907.

What democracy is making such an effort as this to transmit to the minds of its coming citizens?

At the moment I know of no book on Russia more valuable than this. It is the first in a series of "Studies in the Making of Citizens" under the editorship of that admirable publisher, Prof. Charles E. Merriam. If the others maintain the standard thus set the editor and the Chicago University Press will render a distinct service to students of international affairs.

## Common folk full of individuality.

The reader is brought into imaginative contact with Scandinavian fisher folk, peasants, soldiers, school-keepers, scholars, magistrates—indeed with fairly complete communities, whose basic human nature seems to shine all the more clearly because of the realistic touches which mark them as being, after all, themselves.

The translations are in much better English than the majority of such translations, which means that most of the stories as if they were uncommonly good stories first written in English. How much essential genius we may be missing is another question. Certain it is that these well printed and well stocked volumes fulfill the editorial purpose of serving as introductions to literature which the English-speaking peoples know too little about. This is evident, considering the difficulties of the task, might well be called a triumph of talent and common sense.

R. L. MCGROZ.

## Paying for Civilization

The Heritage of Man, by H. J. Massingham. London: Jonathan Cape, 1928. 6s. 6d.

MR. MASSINGHAM is a challenging writer and, though his literary touch is light, an intensely interesting one. Anthropologist, ornithologist and a critical student of the manners and customs of his contemporaries, he has that variety of interests which is essential to the writer of the new volume of his he talks, according to the prescription of the walrus, of many things, ranging from the birds of the Riviera to the megaliths of the Derbyshire uplands and from Buddhism to ball games, touching nothing which he does not adorn, his apparatus.

"What," he asks, "were we human beings like in the natural state? The only way to answer that question is to plunge into anthropology. In what respect do civilized men differ from uncivilized? What have we lost to civilization and what have we gained in return?" And so on. "The landscape opened up was of such appalling vastitude and complexity," he goes on, "that there was no way of getting on terms with it but by taking certain themes and trying to illustrate them—first how this or that thing between nature and man and social environment works in them; and second, what values emerge from these interrelations."

Mr. Massingham's "plunge into anthropology" has had some interesting results. He has come out a convinced diffusionist; that is to say, he believes with Elliot Smith that all civilizations derive ultimately from one center, the Nile Valley. More important, he has reached the conclusion—and this is his main theme—that the human race has been shaped by the struggle between the fighting instinct, not as the Victorian evolutionists, with their doctrine of the struggle for existence and the survival of the fittest, proclaimed them, inherent in nature. He finds no traces of them in genuinely primitive man, but in the "world of animated nature." They do not belong to the original schemes of things but the more or less fortuitous results of maladjustments due to the advance of civilization.

It is impossible to examine this interesting thesis here in detail, as it deserves, but it may be said that Mr. Massingham has presented his case with liveliness and vigor and enforced it with a convincing store of learning.

The Gateway, for Women at Work the World Over, strikes a note of its own among magazines. It is designed to promote friendship among women workers in all countries, and not only to give a reading interest by means of articles on the conditions and governments in all parts of the globe, but to arrange a practical travel service bureau. It contains a calendar of international events, and also gives particulars of vacant posts for women abroad. Besides articles on the present political situation in Great Britain, careers for women, modern theatercraft and the welfare of workers, the May number contains contributions by Miss Edith Evans, the Countess of Iveagh, Stanley Huddleston and Vernon Bartlett. It is published by the Ivor Press, London.

## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

## We Go Modernist

THE sun was shining. There were not any clouds in the sky. There was not even any mist for the sun to filter through. The heat of the sun sank into the pavements. The pavements absorbed the heat, they threw it back upward. So Sam Crackenthorpe, standing in the sun, on the pavement, had heat coming at him from two directions. Above and below. He was very hot, he was perspiring freely. He took off his hat to wipe his forehead, but then the sun fell on his forehead so he put his hat back on again.

It was a very hot day. But there was a good breeze. It came from the east. If I go out to Braves Field Sam to himself and get a seat in the third base grand stand the top of the stand will keep the sun off me and the breeze from the east, people in Boston call it a sea turn, will be right in my face, so I'll be all right. All right—lots of people spill in the park, Sam thought to himself, but that's all wrong, or all wrong—that's a good one, I'll have to tell that to Jim, he likes a good joke. Jim was a fellow Sam knew.

The trolley car going out to Braves Field was crowded with fellows going out to the ball game. As long as it was in the subway the car was nice and cool, in fact it was almost too cool, it was a sort of damp feeling—you know, when you get hot and then suddenly you get into a damp wind like in a subway.

But as soon as the car got out of the subway it had to stop at Governor Square. Traffic is very heavy at Governor Square because several of the recent motor roads meet there, and there is a traffic officer there in the middle of the square and he holds traffic up in one direction while he lets it go in another. So usually you have to wait a long time there.

This day Sam's car had to wait a long time. The east wind didn't do much good here because it came from behind the car, which was heading west, and besides the car was so crowded with fellows going to the ball game that it couldn't get out anyway. Sam took off his hat. Hot ain't it, said the fellow next to him. Sure is, said Sam, guess I'll take my coat off. When he did the other fellow took his coat off and went holding them in their hands. So they both stood there now with their hats and their coats off. Sam didn't feel any cooler but he pretended he did because he was afraid the other fellow would think he was foolish if he took his coat off to feel cool and then admitted he didn't feel cool.

Finally the car started again and it wasn't long after that when it got to the ball park. Only instead of stopping right at the ball park entrance, it went way past the entrance, so Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there were buildings around there. So it was hot. There was a fellow selling hot dogs about half way from the car to the ball park entrance and Sam had to walk back to the entrance. The sun was so high that there wasn't much shade walking from the car to the ball park entrance though there



## THE HOME FORUM

## Some Random Notes on the Translation of Humor

I DO not need to go far afield in the world of literature to realize how elusive of print humor is. There is Dickens, renowned as a dispenser of gaiety, whose most admitted effusions evoke but slight merriment from me. I read his most praised Pickwickian episodes, only to find in them more ennui than laughter. His famous Mr. Weller does not keep me in a state of perpetual hilarity, as he is said to have kept the servants of Dingley Dell; though all this might be changed were I to encounter him in actuality. There is Shakespeare, acknowledged master humorist, whose celebrated laugh-provoking clown inspire few smiles from me, when I meet them in the medium of cold print. The "Comedy of Errors" seems anything but comical to me and no doubt I should feel the same regarding "Much Ado About Nothing," had I not once witnessed an admirable interpretation by the New Great Players. As for Falstaff, the world's supremely funny man, I would hesitate to record my heresy did I not know that I have a sort of partner in disgrace. In Mr. Max Beerbaum, who has declared against the power of reading to transport us to the heights of humor. "No printed page, alas," says he in his delightful essay on the subject, "can thrill us to the extremities of laughter."

This being my personal conviction, long cherished in secret, it follows not only that I am wholly unqualified as a translator of humor, but that I need must marvel that so subtle an emotion ever survives the rude process of translation; for rude it is by common consent, even though it be a labor of love. Laughter may be the universal language, but hardly in its printed form. The Serbian translator of Shakespeare, whose tribute I may appreciate though not read, I assume to have encountered some problems wholly beyond the scope of scholarship in this particular phase of his work. Likewise the French and the German translators, for all their boasted kinship, understanding, reverence. This presumption I base not upon actual investigation, but upon the celebrated smiles and laughter that have hitherto been able to reach a degree of appreciation never afforded me by the standard translations. With his scholarly and pleasant assistance I have been enabled to find the celebrated smiles and laughter that have hitherto eluded me, as I believe they elude

many another of our generation. From his ample and interpretive footnotes I have garnered not only the joys of the translator, but also the peculiar problems that may attend him when he has to do with humor. And I must confess that I find herein a measure of smiles unknown to other volumes—smiles deriving from the fatigues of some of his brother translators who are, alas, startlingly like myself in spite of their exceeding scholarship.

It is in Chapter First, "Which treats of the condition and occupation of the famous gentleman Don Quixote of La Mancha," in which our three leading English translators (Ormsby, Jarvis and Motteux) trip and stumble over the same pun. Now, a pun, however mean and questionable its rating in the ranks of humor, is something else again from the viewpoint of the perplexed translator, being elusive, volatile, fickle to the highest degree. And naturally, when it has to do with a certain "lean work-horse" of which we are informed early in the narrative, trouble is to be expected. Let the translators beware. "Cien was *cien*," wrote Cervantes to the utter confusion of the tribe who make of it what they can or ignore it entirely. "An untranslatable pun on the word *quien*," says one who bewildered to distinguish between the two meanings of the word or offer any further light on the subject; "whose bones stuck out like the corners of a Spanish *Real*," says another, sending the word play but approaching incongruity in his chosen figure, inasmuch as the Spanish *Real* which is composed of eight quarters, is a round coin; the third makes no attempt to translate it, omitting the words altogether from his version. My friend laughs at these absurdities, as he must, and translates simply and literally. "He had more quarters than a *Real*," seeing in the renowned and angular steed of knight-errantry more quarters than four—the usual number for a quadruped—and more even than the eight quarters of a *Real*. And I who once knew and loved and drove just another horse of extraordinary angularity needs must agree with him, while taking a certain amount of pride in his judicious rendering. Fortunately, the *Real* in Rocinante is sufficiently lucid for all.

Surely, it is but to be expected that the worthy Sancho Panza should prove something of a stumblingblock to the unwary. His use of the varying nomenclature, his lost ass which he continues to ride even to the point of recovery, and similar incongruities have doubtless provoked more controversy than laughter. In his broadside of indiscriminate first proverbial, second words and obscure puns. Of all the confusion thus caused, none interests me more than that attending the solution of his intended word play. In the affair of the letter to the renowned Don Quixote, he writes, "High and Sovereign Lady, Don Quixote in his salutation, to which the wily squire promptly gave his own interpretation. That she was indeed so high 'that, in good truth, she excelled me by more than a hand-breadth.' He was ready to feign upon emergency; but for Sovereign—Sobranza—it was his good pleasure to substitute the word *Sobajada* even in the presence of his master. Alas, this criticism has been wasted on the desert air! *Sobajada* is the past participle of *Sobajar*, to scrub. What, then, shall we make of it? Two of our English translators, as politely as may be, render it *subterrene*, a rather far-fetched antithesis; a third, "scrubbing"; a fourth, "scrubbed," which though preferable seems not so funny as it must have been intended to be. In this instance the translator fares not unlike the fly amidst the honey, "a la mode *en la miel*," a phrase of the Second Part which, though neither obscured by humor nor in the least illogical in content, has perturbed not a few of the commentators. English and others (notably Hartzenbusch and Clemencia), I smile to see them make a mountain out of less than a molehill, and expend their sarcasm on each other in their marginalia. Assuredly this humor is a tricky stuff, which both the simple and the wise will do well to avoid. Yet I find much to thank them for who venture where I dare not tread. I am especially grateful to him (Jarvis) who explains that the disembarkment at Osona, a city many leagues from the sea, is a satire on the historian Mariana, who gravely relates a similar incident in his history of Roman Spain. Did Shakespeare, then, indulge in a form of humor when he made his notorious geographical error? I question. Surely this would be a charitable solution of what has long been a perplexity and a consolation to some of us. For my part, I can conceive of no happier fate than that each error be interpreted as profound and baffling humor.

## Disappearing Sail

Summer's a spendthrift rover  
Who ever sails the seas,  
But brings his treasure once a year  
To every garden close.  
To glaze in lazy dreaming,  
Or coax the thrushes there,  
And scatter seeds of Araby  
Upon the velvet air.

His dilly-bag burst open  
Has spilled his pifferings  
Of warm-wind flowers, sunlight gold,  
And wonder-winged things.  
He stains the sky with larkspur,  
The sea with speedwells;—  
The lightning hidden in his eyes  
Pale when the stars shine through.

He is not staying long here  
For you nor anyone,  
His ship lies in the offing  
A galleon of the sun.  
Some night when flowers are sleeping,  
You may see her rocking apart  
Tilt about across the moon disk  
Beyond the harbor bars.

GRACE CLEMENTINE HOWES.

In the first place, there was a good deal of discussion as to whether I should be chosen. The merits and demerits of several of my larger and more imposing friends were weighed; then, finally, as they say of winners of crossword puzzles, I was the successful competitor.

I knew from the moment I was placed on the little oak desk in her office that this was the beginning of Experience, with a big E. After all, this is the only way I can voice things—on paper. One must have an outlet.

At first, I seriously objected to the dry-cleaning process with brushes, to which I am daily subjected, but when one comes to consider things more quietly, even brushes have to submit to brushes and soap and

water. Another thing, too, that tried me at times was the abrupt way in which my cover was taken off each morning. Still, custom is everything, and even that has ceased to trouble me now.

I consider that I have been fortunate in not having to go the way of most of my kind—into ordinary commercial surroundings, where my vision would have been entirely cramped, through encountering only ordinary business letters and invoices. Here I have learned to distinguish and appreciate the value and variety of the work which is daily tapped out on my keyboard.

Through constant association I have developed quite an affection for my operator. As I have an excellent view of her face, I always know

when she is typing something she likes. Then her expression is quite different and she touches my keys carelessly, as if she were playing a melody on a beautiful piano. I'll let you into a little secret now! Would you believe it? I enjoy the short stories and novels she types on me just as much as, if not more than, she does. I grow impatient sometimes, waiting for the next installment. At times I get horribly bored, especially when she makes those vicious little stabs at my face. I know then that she is typing figures, for her touch becomes staccato and is anything but comforting. But we both like specifications, because then we get right away from the black and white of ordinary documents, and travel in imagination through homes of artistic design, learning something

of the beauty of their construction. Though I don't often receive praise for such is generally the result of her efforts, the other day she was wonderfully kind about me. I wasn't eavesdropping either. She distinctly praised me over the telephone to someone who wished to buy a typewriter. Also, I heard her tell a gentleman who called what beautiful work I did—the number of good copies she could type on me in one operation, and my wonderfully responsive touch. If I could only tell her that, of course, it is her affection for me, and the way she handles me, which bring such results.

Naturally, I have always objected to being a mere machine; but as I go on I learn that even a typewriter has its place in the general scheme of things.



Ploughing. After a Sketch by L. D. Luard.

Reproduced with Permission of the Artist

## Turgénieff—A Glimpse

Mr. Henry James, who is exquisitely aware of the presence of others, has written of Iván Turgénieff with astonishing candor. In his *Partial Portraits* a picture of the great, gentle Russian writer is slowly built up by strokes like smoke. There is much of his troubled melancholy, some of his humor, and, rare for Mr. James, distinct allusions to Turgénieff's attitude in the presence of the American-born novelist's work. Turgénieff cared little for criticism. It pleased him to know that his friends loved him and read his books. He did not read theirs; Mr. James admits that he did not pretend to read his, though the older man confessed to having found one of the novels written de main de maître.

There is no one who could give such intimate souvenirs of Turgénieff as Madame Viardot-Garcia. He was the family friend, the closest companion of her husband; it was an undisturbed intimacy for many years. His letters, the most eloquent, were written to Madame Viardot-Garcia, and to both he opened his mind about music. He knew Gounod, who often visited him and rolled about on his bear-skin rug when he was in the travail of composition. It was at Courtenay, the country place of the Viardots, that Gounod met Turgénieff. Their liking was mutual.

Turgénieff knew the piano slightly, for he writes of having played duos of Beethoven and Mozart with a sister of Tolstoy. He counsels, in a letter from Spasskoié, Madame Viardot to work at her composition. This gifted woman, singer, and pianist, admired by Liszt, Heine, and all of Europe, occasionally found time to compose. "And now set to work!" cries Turgénieff. "I have never admired and preached work so much as I have since I have been doing nothing myself; and yet look here, I give you my word of honor that if you begin to write sonatas, I will take up my literary work again. 'Hand me the cinnamon and I'll hand you the senna.' A novel for a sonata—does that suit you?"

Guy de Maupassant relates that the historian Mariana, who gravely relates a similar incident in his history of Roman Spain. Did Shakespeare, then, indulge in a form of humor when he made his notorious geographical error? I question. Surely this would be a charitable solution of what has long been a perplexity and a consolation to some of us. For my part, I can conceive of no happier fate than that each error be interpreted as profound and baffling humor.

THIS sketch by Lowes Dalziel Luard spreads its two yards of length across the upper portion of the eastern wall of the artist's studio. It dominates the room, and is at the same time a key to the artist's interest and type of work. Mr. Luard is an Englishman many years resident in Paris, one of whose principal reasons for remaining in France is the opportunity of finding at close range plenty of fine horses to draw and paint. In the fields about the capital along the Seine, among the building operations of Paris, he has sought out and studied the sturdy beasts.

Mr. Luard is a large, powerful man himself, and this is reflected in his breadth and strength of his composition and lines. At the same time, he is a very human man in his deep love for animals, his happiest pictures being those in which he believes he has caught and portrayed the feelings of one or more horses. Ever since a small boy, he has been about where horses were, drawing them, watching them, growing more and more familiar with their movements. His studies in London and in Paris gave him the technique and finish he needed, and for many years now he has been able to work as he pleased.

Both as painter and etcher, Mr. Luard has been successful. In the reproduction here, however, we have an example of his sketching, indicating his main attention to movement and his unusual facility for giving unity and balance to his composition.

## Song of Shadows

Sweep thy faint strings, Musician,  
With thy long lean hand;  
Downward the starry tapers burn,  
Sinks soft the waning sand.

The old hound whimpers couched in sleep,  
The embers smoulder low;  
Across the walls the shadows  
Come, and go.

Sweep softly thy strings, Musician,  
The minutes mount to hours;  
Frost on the window casement  
Weaves  
A labyrinth of flowers;  
Ghosts linger in the darkening air,  
If you begin to write sonatas,  
Music hath called them, dreaming,  
Home once more.

WALTER DE LA MARRE. "Collected Poems."

## The Bach Family

The Bach family for six generations were musicians beginning with his grandfather "to the fifth power," Vett Bach, a Thuringian baker in the sixteenth century whose pleasure was to use a small either, which he took with him to play, while the mill was moving. All his descendants became musicians down to and beyond Johann Sebastian.

Bach was a stalwart man with fine deep eyes, broad forehead and a grave face. He was kindly humor, He had dignity and calm, was always courteous, and criticized only his pupils whom he wanted to help. When asked one time, how he played so well, he remarked, "I always have had to work hard." He could stand no one who was pretentious and conceited. He wanted his rights but never boasted. One year besides fulfilling his other duties he wrote a cantata every Sunday. He wrote them as a preacher writes sermons. They had to be done, and he never neglected his duty.

Bach was a devoted father and husband, and his home was one of the happiest of any great genius. Many of his children were musical and he said that he had an orchestra in his own home!—From "How Music Grew," by MARION BAUER and ETHEL PETER.

## Allestedsnærværende Gud

Oversættelse af den engelske artikel af Kristen Videnskab som findes på

SÅ TILBØIELIGE er dødelige til A begrenselse sig selv at denne tendens endog kommer til syne i fortolkningen af ordet. Intetsteds er denne begrenselse tilbøielighed mere beklagelsesværdig end i den almindelige mistydning af bibelske udtryk. La oss for eksempel ta ordene "for bestandig," "uendelig," "allestedsnærværende." Hvis man ber om å få disse ord definert, vil man lett få det svar at meningen er klar, at ordene betyr hvad de sier. Men i den praktiske anvendelse av dem ved daglige problemer blir deres sanne betydning glemt, og man gir dem kun en relativ mening eller verd. Under denne begrensning innflytelse benekter menneskene å bevis hvad de godtar i utsagn. Dødelig opfatning misbruker ordene "for bestandig," ordet "uendelig" anvendes ofte om ting som ikke å nogen henseende er uendelige; og ordet "allestedsnærværende" brukes ofte på en måte som viser at begrenselse sans ikke har oppstått dets uendelighet betydning.

Det er klart at menneskene må ha noget utenfor sig selv for å bli sagt å stand til å forstå og påvise betydningen av ordet "uendelig" og dermed beledete ord. Den begrensede sans kan ikke forstå det uendelige. Her kommer Kristen Videnskab til hjelp og forkynner det virkelige menneskes åndelige natur. Den lærer at der er en åndelig sans som alene kan løfte bevisetheten ut av den begrensede tro og lede til fortolkningen av det uendelige og alt som hører inn derunder. Den lærer at uttrykkene "for bestandig," "uendelig" og "allestedsnærværende" å virkelige hetsen viser hen til Gud, som alene er uendelig, allestedsnærværende og evig, og som gjenspeiles i sin fullkomne skapelse. Mrs. Eddy sier i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Videnskab og Helse med Nøkkelen til Skriften) side 473: "Guds prinsipp er allestedsnærværende og allmektig. Gud er overalt, og Intet som er skilt fra Ham er nærværende eller har makt."

I den et hundre og ni og tredivte salme står salmisten et herlig glimt av allestedsnærværende: "Hvor skal jeg haa hen fra din aand, og hvor skal jeg fly hen fra ditt aasyn? Hvor skal jeg fly til himmelen, saa er du der, og vil jeg rede mit leie i dødsriget, se, du er der. Tager jeg morgenrydens inger, og vil jeg bo ved havets dybste grænse, saa fører ogsaa der din haand mig, og din høire haand holder mig fast. Og siger jeg: Mig skulde mig, og lyset omkring mig mørke naa,—saa gjør heller ikke mørket det for mørkt for dig, og natten lyser som dagen, mørket er som lyset." Hvor vidunderligt er å tænke på Gud i lys af sådant allestedsnærværende! Hvilken glede er der ikke ogsaa å bli sig beviset at det gode altid er nærværende, siden Gud er god! Hvor må ikke en sådan tanke utvide vår horisont, la forvordens indbylde træner; for der er ingen innsnevret horisont for det som er allestedsnærværende.

Mrs. Eddy åpenbarer mennesket som Guds bilde og lignelse, evigforbundet med det allestedsnærværende gode, hvor hun sier i "Miscellaneous Writings" (s. 79): "Det uendelige menneske er Sannhetens evige idé, som ikke kan gå over i en dødelig forestilling eller villfarelse angående sig selv og sin opprinnelse; han kan ikke komme utenfor uendelighets brennvidde. Hvis Gud er

rettferdig og evig, er mennesket, som Hans lignelse, rettferdig i godhet og evig i Liv, Sannhet og Kjærlighet. Hvis den store Årsak er fullkommen, er ogsaa dens virkning fullkommen, og Årsak og virkning er i Videnskab uforanderlig og uadskillelig. Mennesket, Guds bilde, har alltid været, er nu og vil alltid være gjenspeilingen av Gud, det gode. Gud så til Moses: 'Jeg vil lade al min godhed gå forbi ditt aasyn.' Alt! Predikeren sier: 'hvad der er blevet, det var allerede forud, og hvad der skal komme, det har allerede forud været.' Mennesket, Guds lignelse, kan aldri være i det ondes eller materialitetens nærvær, for Intet eksisterer utenfor 'uendelighets brennvidde.' Gud kjenner kun sin egen godhet, og den er alt hvad det virkelige menneske kan kjenne. Denne godhet har å sig selv seden til sin egen uadskillelig. Det åndelige menneske er Gud sig selv, det beviset uopforlig, for Gud gjenspeiles i Sitt bilde og sin lignelse. Hvis godhet for den menneskelige opfatning ikke alltid kommer til syne, er dette fordi betydningen av allestedsnærværende er blitt forvirket eller sløvet i bevisetheten, og vi må strebe efter å opna den åndelige forståelse som fikk salmisten til å fryde sig. Hvis vi alvorlig streber efter å bli oss beviset de inspirerte ordss sannhet, vil vi ogsaa bli vel-signet med åpenbaringen av Guds allestedsnærværende og Kjærlighed. Gud åpenbarer for alle som søker Ham i sannhet, saktmodig, ydmykt, og Hans godhet er alltid hos Hans barn. Mrs. Eddy sier (Science and Health, s. 520): "Uendelig Kjærlighets dybde, bredde, høide, makt, majestet og herlighet fylder alt rum. Det er nok! Det menneskelige språk kan kun gjengi en uendelig liten del av det som er til." La oss lære å "tale med tanker," å fortolke Gud som And, guddommelig Guds, og således virkeliggjøre oss Guds, det gode, allestedsnærværende.

## How Alike!

The earth looked up at the evening sky,  
Soft gown'd in chiffon that seemed to fly  
Over the crags of the mountain peaks  
In pinks and yellows with orange streaks.  
And through the shafts of the sunset bars  
There gleamed a myriad silver stars.

The earth looked down at her gown of green  
Where never a single jewel was seen;  
She sighed for gems as the sky had worn  
That she might sparkle at early morn.

Then soft, at night, with the earth asleep,  
The sky threw down in a tumbled heap  
A thousand stars; and they came to rest  
On her cool green gown. Her loving breast  
Shone out in the roseate light of dawn  
With a thousand daisies on a lawn.

The earth looked up and the sky looked down,  
She thanked her friend for the jeweled gown,  
A daisy smiled at a twinkling star,  
And said "How very alike we are!"

ANNA E. WILLIAMS.

## Omnipresent Good

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SO PRONE are mortals to limit themselves that this tendency appears in the interpretation of words. Nowhere is this limiting sense more regrettable than in the general misinterpretation of Bible terms. Take, for instance, the words "forever," "infinite," "omnipresent." If one is asked to define these words, he is apt to answer that the meaning is obvious; that they mean what they say! But in the practical application of them to daily problems their true significance is forgotten, and a merely relative sense or value is given to them. Under this limiting influence men deny in proof what they accept in statement. Mortal sense misuses the word "forever"; the term "infinite" is often applied to things which are in no sense infinite; and the word "omnipresent" is frequently used in such a way as to indicate that finite sense has not grasped its vast import.

It is apparent that mankind needs something outside of itself to enable it to understand and to prove the meaning of the word "infinite" and related terms. Finite sense cannot understand the infinite. Christian Science comes to the rescue, and proclaims the real man's spiritual nature. It teaches that there is an spiritual sense which alone can lift consciousness out of finite belief, and lead it to interpret the infinite and all that pertains thereto. It teaches that in reality the terms "forever" and "infinite" and "omnipresent" refer solely to God, who alone is infinite, omnipresent, and eternal, and who is reflected in His perfect creation. Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 473): "The God-principle is omnipresent and omnipotent. God is everywhere, and nothing apart from Him is present or has power."

In the one hundred and thirty-ninth psalm the Psalmist gives a beautiful glimpse of omnipresence: "Whither shall I go from thy spirit? or whither shall I flee from thy presence? If I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I make my bed in hell, behold, thou art there. If I take the wings of the morning, and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea; even there shall

Man, God's image, always has been, is now, and ever will be the reflection of God, good. God said to Moses, 'I will make all my goodness pass before thee.' All! Said the Preacher, 'That which hath been is now; and that which is to be hath already been.' Man, God's likeness, can never be in the presence of evil or materiality, for nothing exists outside 'the focal distance of infinity.' God knows only His own goodness, and that is all the real man can know. This goodness has within itself the seed of its own immortality. Spiritual man realizes good continually, for God is reflected in His image and likeness.

If to human sense goodness is not always apparent, this is because the meaning of omnipresence has become dimmed or dulled in consciousness, and we need to strive for that spiritual understanding which caused the Psalmist to rejoice. If we earnestly strive to realize the truth of his inspired words, we too shall be blessed by the revelation of God's omnipresence and love. God is revealed to all who seek Him truly, meekly, humbly. God and His goodness are ever with His children. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 520): "The depth, breadth, height, might, majesty, and glory of Infinite Love fill all space. That is enough! Human language can repeat only an infinitesimal part of what exists." Let us learn to "speak with new tongues," to interpret God as Spirit, divine Mind, and thus realize the omnipresence of God, good.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.)

## The Scarf of Ceremony

One of the central features of Tibetan life is the ka-ta, the scarf of ceremony. It is of loosely woven silk, usually white, and at each end is a fringe of silk threads. Varying greatly as it does in size and quality—there are eight gradations of quality—the price ranges from one or two pounds down to one or two pence. For rich and poor, all alike, it is a sacred thing, kind of scarf, made in Szechwan, is exported in vast quantities to Tibet.

When visiting at the house of an acquaintance you give him a ka-ta and receive one in return. Friends, who meet by chance anywhere after a prolonged absence from each other, exchange these scarves. At the time of asking a favour, a ka-ta accompanies the request and supports it. . . .

Even when sending a letter, you cannot simply put it into an envelope and dispatch it. You must enclose something with it, for to send a thing empty is to send bad luck. And you cannot do better than enclose the scarf of ceremony. This need not be so large or of so fine a texture as when presented at an interview, for, as Tibetans say, "It is but the outer covering." Still, it betokens purity of motive, and in the letter you may perhaps express the hope that the friendship between you, or between your respective countries, may remain as pure as pure white silk scarf. The letter will certainly refer to the ka-ta in honourable terms, concluding, "Submitted with a god's robe to support it by so and so on the fifth day of the third month of the Fire-Mouse Year" (or whatever the date may be).

The ka-ta's province extends even beyond the bounds of human intercourse. When visiting a chapel and praying to the Buddha or deity there, the Tibetan likes to put a ka-ta over the image, throwing it up if the image be a high one. Indeed, so numerous and so essential are its uses that, wherever they go, wherever they stay, Tibetans always carry a few of these ceremonial scarves with them.

As the ka-tas differ from each other, so do the modes of presentation. The gradations of rank must be scrupulously observed. If the recipient is of much higher position than the giver, he remains seated while the other lays the scarf at his feet. If only a little superior, it is placed on the table in front of him. When both are equal, they stand and place their scarves over each other's wrists. In all cases he who offers the ka-ta takes it in both hands. Should the giver be of higher position he lays it over the neck of the other, who bows his head to receive it.

## SCIENCE AND HEALTH With Key to the Scriptures

By MARY BAKER EDDY

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, U.S.A.

The original, standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	.....\$3.00
One sheep, vest-pocket edition, 1 in d. a. Bible paper	..... 3.00
Morocco vest-pocket edition, 1 in d. a. Bible paper	..... 3.50
Full leather, stiff cover, same paper and size	..... 4.00
Morocco, pocket edition, Oxford 1 in d. a. Bible paper	..... 5.00
India, Bible paper	..... 5.50
Large type edition, leather, heavy India paper	..... 11.50
FOR THE BLIND In Revised Braille, Grade One and a Half	.....\$12.50
FRENCH TRANSLATION Alternating pages of English and French	.....\$3.50
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, 4.50	
Pocket Edition, morocco	..... 7.50
GERMAN TRANSLATION Alternating pages of English and German	.....\$3.50
Cloth	.....\$3.50
Pocket Edition, cloth, 4.50	
Pocket Edition, morocco	..... 7.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to HARRY L. HUNT, Publisher, 107 Falmouth St., Back Bay, Boston, U.S.A.

## THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1906

MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, EDITORIAL BOARD.

If the return of manuscripts is desired, they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Monitor Editorial Board does not hold itself responsible for such communications.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postage to all countries: One year, \$9.00. Three months, \$2.75. Six months, \$4.50. Five cents a copy. Single copies, 5 cents.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of reproduction of all telegraphic and local news carried to it or not otherwise credited in this paper.

All rights of reproduction of special illustrations and photographs are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase the Monitor regularly from any news stand, or who may wish to be sent a copy, should send their orders to the Christian Science Publishing Society.

Cost of remitting copies of the Monitor is as follows:

Domestic 14 pages ..... 2 cents

Foreign 14 pages ..... 3 cents

16 to 22 pages ..... 5 cents

24 to 30 pages ..... 8 cents

32 pages ..... 10 cents

Remitting to Canada and Mexico, 1 cent for each 2 cent fraction.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1281 12th Street, National Press Building, Washington, D. C.

BOSTON: 107 Falmouth St., New York City.

CHICAGO: Room 1055, 533 South Michigan Ave., Chicago.

PACIFIC: 623 Market St., San Francisco.

BUTTE: 437 Van Ness Building, Butte, Montana.

BIRMINGHAM: 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, E.C.

PARIS: 8 Avenue de l'Opéra.

BRUSSELS: 100 Rue de la Loi.

VIENNA: Platz des Hofes.

BERLIN: 100-108 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York: 270 Madison Avenue.

Chicago: 442 Broadway.

St. Louis: 1008 Market Building.

Kansas City: 400 National Building.

San Francisco: 623 Market Street.

Los Angeles: 330 Broadway Building.

Seattle: 330 Broadway Building.

Portland: 330 Broadway Building.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.







## NEW YORK CUBB MARKET

INDUSTRIALS			
	High	Low	Y 199
Auto Prod .....	134	51	54
Invest rts .....	134	51	54
Yana A .....	134	74	74
Yana B .....	134	74	74
Yana C .....	134	54	54
Yana D .....	134	54	54
Yana E .....	134	54	54
Yana F .....	134	54	54
Yana G .....	134	54	54
Yana H .....	134	54	54
Yana I .....	134	54	54
Yana J .....	134	54	54
Yana K .....	134	54	54
Yana L .....	134	54	54
Yana M .....	134	54	54
Yana N .....	134	54	54
Yana O .....	134	54	54
Yana P .....	134	54	54
Yana Q .....	134	54	54
Yana R .....	134	54	54
Yana S .....	134	54	54
Yana T .....	134	54	54
Yana U .....	134	54	54
Yana V .....	134	54	54
Yana W .....	134	54	54
Yana X .....	134	54	54
Yana Y .....	134	54	54
Yana Z .....	134	54	54

Com Pw A.	34%	58%	58%
Com Pw A.	34%	24%	24%
Com Pow war	34%	8%	8%
Cont Oilfields			
Cyan E.	67%	65%	66%
Dynamid pf. 1st	12%	12%	12%
F Pgn Pw W.	111%	109%	109%
Gas & Elct.	210	208	210
Hest B.....	29%	29%	29%
Invest ris.	12	12	13
Lt. & Trac.	34%	34%	7%
18 Serv Inv vtc....	19%	18%	18%
Shennandoah	35	35	35
Sherlock Denn	17	17	17
34 Shennandoah			
5 Sikorsky Aviation	50%	50%	50%
2 Silver Gel Corp	32%	32%	32%
2 Silica Hrs (Iaac)	63	63	63
1 Sonatrux Tube	249%	249%	249%
3 Sostat Pow & Lt.	11%	11%	11%
2 Soest P & L war.	74%	74%	74%
3 Penn Oil	50%	50%	50%
1 South			

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

CP of 2003	100%	2003	100%	CP of 2003	100%	2003	100%
Oilpe.....	132%	100%	132%	12 Utilities Grd.....	15%	1%	1%
Shs Stock.....	367%	36%	104%	13 Utilities Pub.....	33%	33%	33%
Shs Cab.....	70%	70%	70%	14 Utility & Ind.....	41%	41%	41%
Service.....	107%	107%	107%	15 Utility & Ind.....	41%	41%	41%
Sw pf.....	33%	33%	33%	16 Vick Finance.....	43%	43%	43%
Sw pf.....	97%	97%	97%	1 Venueuden Pet.....	3%	3%	3%
Sw & sr.....	27%	27%	27%	2 Wayne Co.....	96%	96%	96%
Sw & sr.....	27%	27%	27%	1 Wayne Pump.....	193%	193%	193%
Sw & sr.....	33%	33%	33%	2 West Pond Co Min.....	1%	1%	1%
Ind.....	21%	21%	21%	2 Wildcat Prod.....	63%	63%	63%

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

23	25	20	18	47	95	95	95
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23

Net income of International Business Machines Co. for the six months ending June 30 of \$2,213,601, including foreign subsidiaries, is equal to \$5.29 a share on the 800,000 shares, compared with \$2,463,466, or \$4.14 a share on 578,643 shares in the first half of 1929.

Net earnings for the first half of 1929 after all charges, except federal taxes, were \$2,382,821, compared with \$2,742,970 in the first six months of

June quarter's net income of \$1,622,315 is equal to \$2.67 a share on the 610,575 shares, compared with \$1,590,726, or \$2.62 a share, in the preceding quarter and \$1,438,157, or \$2.12 a share on 576,643 shares in the first quarter of 1928. Net earnings for the June quarter were \$1,828,433 before federal income taxes, compared with \$1,767,388 in the preceding quarter and \$1,376,270 in the second quarter of 1928.

**MILLER ON UTILITY MERGER**  
SAN FRANCISCO — Commenting on reports that eastern bankers are negotiating the consolidation of major California utilities, including Pacific Lighting and possibly Pacific Gas & Electric Company, C. O. G. Miller, president of Pacific Gas & Electric, believes that such a consolidation "it is my opinion, would be a very unwise move. It is a logical move, but it probably will not come for some time. No negotiations are under way. No negotiations are under way, although the rumors have been heard."

15% 15%  
21% 15%  
83% 84  
11% 1%  
12% 12%  
13% 13%  
18% 18  
20% 20  
26% 26  
27% 27  
13% 13  
14% 14  
28% 28  
11% 11

27%	18 1/2%	quarter of 1928.	dividend in the second
27%	28 1/2%		approved a Sept-
53 1/2%	34		ting the com-
34 1/2%	30 1/2%		to \$50,000,000.
18 1/2%	18 1/2%	<b>EASTMAN KODAK NEW STOCK</b>	
26 1/2%	26 1/2%	ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Eastman Kodak	<b>RICHMAN</b>
29%	29%	Company directors have voted to offer	CLEVELAND,
29%	29%	stockholders of record Aug. 26 the privi-	Inc., clothing
29%	29%	lege of buying one share of common	crease the pr-
10%	10%	which will involve issuance of 265,598 ad-	\$500 and will
10%	10%	ditional shares.	feet of floor

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.



## WOMEN'S SPORTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES

others in respect of sports grounds within the Metropolitan area. The subject came up during his discussion with the Minister, and he said that the likelihood of a bill being introduced during the next session of Parliament to give effect to town planning ambitions, and more particularly to enforce themselves into the picture of the improved Sydney as visualized, was high.

In the case of the M.C.C. he stated that women and girls qualified as associate members of clubs were not permitted to play between certain hours on Saturdays, and that only male members, and when they do play on Saturday afternoons the unceasing cry of "Fore!" strips the cutting of all interest from the game.

He realized that these conditions would have to be altered. Women desirous of playing in all legitimate forms of sport and taking to it with the same interest for The Government, he said, "is endeavoring to co-operate

**TENNIS TOURNEY FOR  
DIPLOMATIC CORPS**

The journey will be held at the Chapultepec Sporting Club, Mexico City, within the near future, it is announced, but the exact date has not been decided upon. The matches will be of two or three sets. A silver cup will be awarded the victor and a medal the runner-up.

**HONEMAN WINS SPRINT RACE**  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK—William Honeman won the quarter-mile professional cycling race at the Velodrome, Tuesday night. This was the nineteenth of the series of 24 races to determine the championship of the United States. Fred Spencer, the present champion who is leading the standing, was eliminated in his first heat. Edward Raggio finished second to Honeman with Anthony Beckman, third. Spencer is first in the standing with 55 points. Honeman being second with 43 and Raggio third with 24.

**SWEDISH YACHT ARRIVES**  
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

**NEW YORK**—The *Bachant*, which is to represent Sweden in the United States-German-Swedish 30-meter international yacht races which are to be held off Marblehead, Mass., Aug. 15 to 25, was towed to Oyster Bay, L. I., Wednesday, to be fitted to a set of sails. She arrived in the United States, Tuesday, on the Swedish-American liner *Drottningholm*.

---

*the Autogyro*

man-conceived addition of the propeller to the gliding power of the bird's wings. The glider is an offspring of the airplane in its development, but in theory is a direct copy of the soaring birds, such as the gull.

It was intended that the helicopter, whose support is obtained from large motor-revolved blades, would do what the humming bird does: would rise vertically and remain stationary at any height, as well as go forward

The ornithopter and helicopter have proved consistent failures and neither of these types are in use today, or have ever been much more than dreams. But the Spaniard, Juan de la Cierva, has developed a combination of helicopter and airplane, called the "autogyro," because its blades rotate automatically as the machine is propelled. It comes nearest to fulfilling man's dream of imitating the humming bird. It is an incontestable fact that the autogyro will do what the airplane cannot.

It is also evident that the autogyro, as it is now being constructed is of necessity, inferior to the airplane in several ways. It will not fly as fast, carry as great a load, nor is it as susceptible to great size. This means that it cannot compete with the airplane where the main characteristics wanted are high speed, weight and bulk transportation, or big, luxurious air-liner travel possibilities. It seems predestined to remain an air runabout, whose qualities are safety and accessibility.

A little thought on the various kinds of birds and even a cursory analysis of man's different forms of transportation will indicate that the autogyro does not possess condemnatory disadvantages. The eagle, the gull, the humming bird; the speedboat, the submarine and ocean liner; the express train, the truck and the roadster; each can do what the other cannot, and so each has its place.

Likewise has the autogyro, for it

**H**Ave you renewed

the Monitor? Prompt renewal insures your receiving every issue, and is a courtesy greatly appreciated by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. There is no text or other markings on the page.











## DAILY FEATURES

A Record only the Sunny Hours



## A Quotation for Today

NO ONE can talk much with God without bearing about with him visible marks of that high fellowship.—J. D. JONES

## Odds and Ends

## Emperor of Japan

The Emperor of Japan, according to Count Yoshinori Futaba, neither drinks nor smokes. "This," says the Count, "is because of the ruling principle of his life, which is that his life should be as simple as he can make it, and that nothing unnecessary should enter into it."

## Largest Artificial Lake

Engineers report that the largest artificial lake in the world is that formed by the new Martin Dam in Alabama.

## Norway's Whaling Industry

An annual revenue exceeding \$15,000,000 is reported by the whaling industry in Norway.

## Vermont

Vermont was the first State to be added to the original 13.

## Air Pockets

Aviators report that it is much easier to gain altitude in cold or dense air than it is in warm air. When a flier encounters an area of warm air the plane has a tendency to lose altitude. When this change is very abrupt a decided dropping is experienced and the area is called an air pocket.

## Gold From the Black Hills

The Black Hills of South Dakota, according to a recent estimate, have furnished one-eighth of all the gold mined in the history of the world.

## Popcorn

Popcorn pops because of the steam pressure developed inside the shell when heat is applied. For this reason the corn when very dry does not pop satisfactorily.

## His Care

Calgary, Alta. A PROMINENT jewelry store in this city recently engaged Eddy S. as errand boy. His mother being a widow, it was necessary for him to leave school to become the breadwinner of the little family. In addition to this work he rises at 5 a. m. and is employed as chore boy in a restaurant from 6 till 8 a. m. Shortly after starting work at the jewelry store, he was found one noon hour by a member of the staff sobbing pitifully; and on being questioned he confessed that he could not find the \$5 bill which his mother had entrusted to him to buy some household necessities.

It took only a few moments for the workshop staff to resolve that this needy family should not bear the loss. Five dollars was promptly collected among them and Eddy gratefully went out to do his shopping. The following letter from the boy's mother was received at the store next day: "Just a line to express my gratitude to you for your extreme kindness in sending the \$5 that Eddy lost. Will you please convey my thanks to the staff who collected. I take it as a token of God's care for us."

## Competition

Port Elizabeth, S. A. A LARGE firm of builders was in the middle of building a big concrete floor when the staff of only one concrete-mixing machine broke down—and the work was necessarily stopped. As soon as the head of a rival firm of builders heard of this mishap, he not only offered the loan of his concrete-mixer, but delivered the machine at the place of building, explaining that it could be used until the broken machine was repaired. This generosity broke down all barriers, and both firms are now only too willing to help one another on any occasion.

## In Lighter Vein

A Long Time Franz had been kept away from the history class. When he returned, the master said: "You have been absent? How long have you been absent?" "Since the Seven Years' War, sir!"—*Fliegende Blätter, Munich.*



Perhaps You've Met: The unmusical man who said that he could not distinguish between "Pop goes the King," and "God save the Queen." The man who knew only two tunes: one was the national anthem and the other wasn't. The judge who said he had no difficulty in deciding on the merits of a case when he had only heard one side of it. The lawyer whose bill contained the item—"For crossing the street to discuss a matter with you and finding it was not your after all—6s. 8d." The author who replied, when asked to read a proposed speech and cross out what he did not approve: "One erasure will suffice."

## Especially Those

The rain is raining all around; The holidays are damp; It rains a lot on many folks, But mostly those who canp. —*London Opinion.*

## Stamped Wrong Article

Husband: "I never got that parcel you say you sent to me." Wife: "I can't imagine why. I took it to the Post Office and put the stamp on myself." Husband: "No wonder the parcel didn't arrive."

## Playing Ahead

"Now," said the leader of the Brushville band, "we'll play 'The Stars and Stripes Forever!'" "What?" exclaimed the cornet player. "I've just played that!" —*Evening Times-Globe.*

## The Right Place

Appel: "My son is a jack of all trades. What shall I do with him?" Suss: "Buy him a drugstore." —*The Pathfinder.*

## The Hint

"You like a man to have a resonant voice?" "Especially with a good ring."

## The Children's Corner

## A Garden Party

BERT, the second assistant gardener of the well-known Scroggins garden in Boston Common, sat under a cabbage leaf. He was resting after lunch. Which meant that the Scroggins garden was doing better. There was a rustling of leaves. "A visitor," murmured Bert. A comely creature appeared wearing some of the latest fashions in feathers.



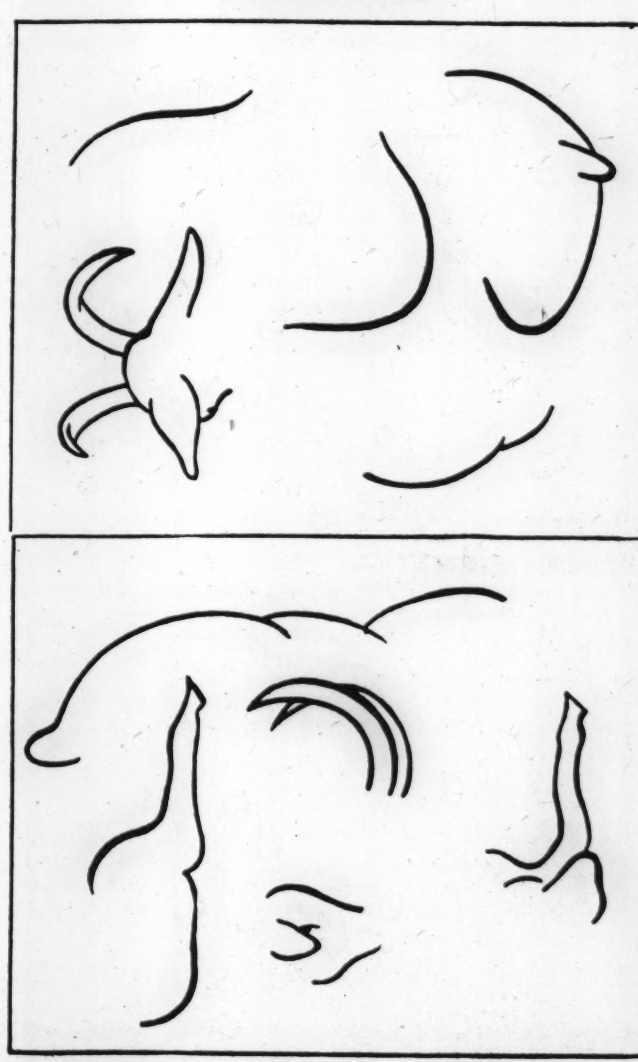
Sparrows and Pigeons, at Bert's Suggestion, Played "Hunt the Seeds."

ly and in a lovely soprano voice replied, "I am Araminta." "Well, well," said Bert. Nothing more was said, for Mr. and Mrs. Scroggins appeared. Seeing Araminta, they both greeted her cordially. "What a lovely spot for a garden party," said Araminta. "Of course," she said, "it is a garden, so why not have a party?" Mr. Scroggins winked at Bert. "When were you thinking of having it?" said Mrs. Scroggins. "I hadn't thought," said Mrs. Scroggins.

## Key to Puzzle

Answer to Squares Puzzle: 35.

## Animal Puzzle



See if You Can Draw Two Pictures of a Goat in Different Positions, Using the Lines in Each of the Above Drawings. To Do So, Place a Piece of Tissue Paper Over One of the Lines and Trace It. Then Place It Over the Line You Want to Draw Next. Draw That and Continue in the Same Way Until All the Lines Are Drawn and the Goat Is Complete.

## One Minute Biographies.



Who? MARY E. WILKINS (FREE-MANN).

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth to twentieth centuries.

Why famous: An American author whose fame rests upon her stories of home New England people and scenes. She was herself born and lived always in that part of the country which she chose as her literary background. Even before her student days she was writing, little poems, then prose for children, for which a market was found in such magazines as *St. Nicholas*, *Youths' Companion* and *Harper's Bazar*. By the time her work was appearing in *Harper's Magazine* and she had published her first two books, "The Story of Ann" and "A Humble Romance," Miss Wilkins had taken her place by the side of Sarah Orne Jewett and Rose Terry Cooke as a portrayer of the New England character.

The critics were enthusiastic in praise of her work: it is said that Dr. Holmes and James Russell Lowell congratulated her personally. One reviewer said: "The book came with the force of a new revelation of New England to itself." Another, this one from abroad, wrote: "Never was real and homely life set out with more beauty and pathos and with abundance of her success lay in the fact that she wrote about the subject matter: it was simple, terse and direct, it was rich in detail, it had strength and conviction. Herself of Puritan stock, Miss Wilkins delighted to depict the descendants of those early settlers who first populated the remote valleys and rock-ridden fields of New England. She excelled in the short story as set forth, for example, in her volume, "The New England Nun and Other Stories," published in 1891, though she wrote also several novels and one play of Salem, Mass., during the period when witchcraft was rife. "Pembroke," which is her author's story, is actually a book of short stories, each having its own dramatic interest and its own dramatic interest, strung together on the slender thread of family ties and village community." Whoever wishes to know the New England of half a century ago, distinct and individual in its customs and traditions, let him seek out the work of Mary E. Wilkins.

## THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How has a steamship line shattered an old shipping tradition? — *In the Ship Lanes* ..... 20
2. What were the unusual occupations of some early American women colonists? — *Women's Enterprises Page*..... 20
3. What waterfall in Europe is 10 times as high as Niagara Falls? — *World's Great Capitals*..... 20
4. What is the oldest legislative body in the world? — *Odds and Ends*..... 20
5. How is Honduras "heating swords into ploughshares"? — *Editorial Note*..... 20

## Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

## Incentive

There seems to be disagreement as to the origin of this word, some authorities insisting that it is derived from *incendere*, "to set on fire," but the great majority prefer to accept it as coming from *incentive*, "that which strikes up a tune"—hence that provokes or incites—from *in*, "into," and *canere*, "to sing."

The adjective means stimulating, encouraging, rousing to action; the noun indicates something which arouses the feelings and incites to action. An incentive may be either a mental impulse or an external object of desire, but whichever it is, it acts as a spur in inducing some movement or progress.

An incentive speech is a provocative one, an incentive life is an inspiring one; both strike a note or a tune which others desire to follow.

In-cen-tive sounds like in-sen-tive, stressing the second syllable. Each sound is in full, e n s in end.

"The flag was designed as an incentive to the love of our country."

## Brevities

London Opinion: A lighthouse is for sale. Suitable for a tall thin gentleman used to falling asleep while strap-hanging.

Kansas City Star: There are only about 25,000 motorists in China. In case you are still looking for a place to park.

Kenosha (Wis.) News: Making highways 40 feet wide wouldn't change things much, except that buses would expand to 32 feet.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## New Jersey

## PLAINFIELD

THE STATE TRUST CO.  
EVERY BANKING FACILITY  
TO MEET YOUR NEED  
Plainfield, N. J. Phone 5309

## MARINE SHOP

PHONE  
CLEANERS 707 DYERS  
425 Park Ave.  
Plainfield, N. J. Branch: Somerville

## GOOD SHOES, HOSIERY AND GLOVES

M. C. VAN ARSDALE, Inc.  
121 East Street, Plainfield, N. J.  
The Office of the Business Center

Blankets Washed Without Shrinkage

## Samoset

Laundry Service, Inc.  
Tel. 2640 962 North Ave., Plainfield

## STYLE SHOP

Smart Millinery  
E. M. WILKES, 131 Washington Ave.  
Phone 3346 Plainfield

## DeMEZA &amp; BLIMM

Stetson Hats  
Hickey-Freeman Clothes  
A Better Shop for Men  
120 E. Front Street Phone 1915

## J. H. GERMERSHAUSEN

OXY-ACETYLENE  
and ELECTRIC WELDING  
395-397 E. Third St. Phone 2250  
Plainfield

## N. MEYERS &amp; SONS

COAL  
Upper Lehigh Old Company Lehigh  
NONE BETTER MINED  
293 E. Fourth Street Phone 1911  
Plainfield, N. J.

## RIDGEFIELD PARK

## Carr's Clean Coal

and MASONS' MATERIAL  
"The Coal That Satisfies"

Phone Hook 67 Railroad Ave.

## CARL T. HARTWELL

BUILDING CONTRACTOR  
Alterations—Repairs  
Roofing  
22 Union St. Tel. Hook 5063-R

## RIDGEWOOD

## The Quality Shop

Frocks—Lingerie—Hosiery  
Women's and Children's Wear  
MAPLE AVENUE HO-HO-KUS, N. J.  
J. F. Strakosch, Prop. Ridgewood 2721

## Albert Marten Bedell

Architect  
25 N. Broad St., Ridgewood, N. J.

## TENAFLY

## The Old Dutch Homestead

236 TENAFLY ROAD  
TENAFLY, N. J.  
Visitors are welcome to inspect this revolutionary home furnished with remarkable antiques which are for sale.  
An exhibition of handloom weaving by the Tenafly Weavers and examples of weaving from other countries is seen in all its genuineness of coloring and design.  
Afternoon from 3 to 6 o'clock.

## WESTFIELD

## ARCADE DELICATESSEN

34 ELM STREET  
UNDER THIS NAME YOU WILL BE SURE TO GET THE BEST. ALL FOODS ARE GUARANTEED HOME-MADE.  
We carry these products nationally distributed in the Christian Science Monitor—Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Kraft Cheese, Borden's Whole Wheat Cereal and Crosse and Blackwell's Pickles, Marmalade.  
Tel. 927

## EDWARD W. WITKE

STATIONER  
Stationery Goods  
Shaffer Pen, Pencils and Desk Sets  
ENGRAVING  
Cor. Broad and Elm Sts. Phone 3324-1576

## AT ONE TIME

A car owner had to go to different places to get Tire, Battery, Lubrication, Electrical and Laundry Service. Now he obtains everything in one place.  
THIS IS THE PLACE  
WESTFIELD STORAGE BATTERY and SUPPLY CO., Inc.  
221 723 North Ave. Phone: Westfield 1029

## VANITIE SHOPPE

Beauty Salon and Barber Shop  
Perfect method Manicuring, Finger Massage and Permanent Waving. Special care given to men's, women's and children's Hair Cutting.  
67 ELM STREET Phone 1871

## Pennsylvania

## ALLENTOWN

## HESS BROTHERS

Department Store  
—Ninth and Hamilton Streets  
ALLENTOWN, PA.

## Wetherhold &amp; Metzger

THE HOME OF FAMOUS SHOES  
SCIENTIFIC FITTING SERVICE  
719 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

## CRYSTAL RESTAURANTS

HOME COOKING  
Sea Foods Direct from the Shore  
608 Hamilton 29 South 8th  
ALLENTOWN, PA. LEBANON, PA.

## Matcham's Travel Bureau

Representing  
All Steamship and Tourist Companies  
at Lowest Fares  
Matcham's Special Reductions and American Rates  
1027 Hamilton St., ALLENTOWN, PA.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Pennsylvania

## ARDMORE

## The Quality Shop

12 Cricket Avenue  
We Specialize in Silk Stockings and Lingerie  
Nations of the Better Kind  
MRS. E. L. COURN

## ANNETTE DRESS SHOP

Dresses for All Occasions  
Here you will find the latest styles. Hours 14-52.  
ANNETTE DRESS SHOP  
MILLINERY Phone Ard. 3192 COATS

## WALL &amp; ROBERTS

Distinctive  
MEN'S WEAR  
25 EAST LANCASTER AVENUE

## ERIE

## H. OPPENHEIMER

665 WEST 11TH STREET  
You can depend on our MEATS and POULTRY being always fresh. We carry strictly fresh Eggs, Butter and various makes of Cheese.  
PHONE 24-291

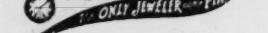
## A Beautiful Selection of

## White Footwear and Golf Shoes

Awaits You Here

## WALK-OVER SHOE STORE

815 STATE STREET



1326 TURNPIKE

## Ba-Bee Pastry Shoppe

Fine Pastries, Bread, Rolls  
Wedding and Birthday Cakes  
Bakery and Sweets 418 Twelfth St. Market  
D. Whelan, Prop. Tel. 61-368

## Our HONEY NOOK Anthracite is the

cream of the Hard Coal fields.  
J. F. SIEGEL COAL CO.  
Phone 22-097 825-831 East 11th St.

## MUSICHOUSE

Records, Rolls and Piano Tuning  
Radios, Panatropes and Pianos  
FROESS BROS.  
1809 STATE STREET  
JACOB J. FROESS, Mgr. Tel. 22-507

## FLORISTS

We Telegraph Flowers  
BAUR FLORAL CO.  
15 EAST 9TH STREET  
Marine Bank Building  
Greenhouses, West 21st and Wash. Sts.

## West 7th St. Garage

For Your Gasoline, Oil, Tires, Batteries,  
Washing and Alighting  
WEST 7TH ST. GARAGE  
121-25 West 7th St., W. H. Snyder, Prop.

## "TOURISTS"

Follow the Crowd—Eat at the  
TAVERN  
18 E. 10TH 50 Steps from State Street

## MEYER

PERFECT DIAMONDS  
AMERICAN  
707 STATE STREET  
Greeting Cards for All Occasions

## HARRISBURG

## Please Try Our Good

## CHOCOLATE SODA

The George A. Gorgas Co.  
16 North Third Street, Kline Bldg.  
1306 North Third Street

## "CANADA DRY"

Pale Ginger Ale  
GEORGE N. BARNES  
Second at State Street

## PITTSBURGH

## Kuhn &amp; Bro. Co.

Meats Fruits  
Vegetables  
Everything Good to Eat  
6100 Center Avenue Hiland 3000

## NICHOLSON PRINTING and

BOOKBINDING COMPANY  
Special Attention to Church  
and Reading Room Work  
Court 2680

## "MORREY

ON THE CORNER"  
KODAKS and SUPPLIES  
1331 FEDERAL ST., N. S., Pittsburgh  
Phones Cedar 2432-2872  
M. PETRONI, Proprietor

## Cleaning and Pressing

Rugs—Draperies—Clothing  
We Specialize on Ladies' Garments  
FORBES CLEANING & TAILORING CO.  
4611 Forbes St., Pittsburgh, Pa. Mayflower 0728

## LOUIS WIENER

MAKER OF MEN'S CLOTHES  
THAT MUST BE RIGHT  
FOURTH FLOOR 212 OLIVER AVENUE  
ALTIADRE 4046 PITTSBURGH, PA.

## SHADY SIDE

## CASH GROCERY

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables  
George I. Kemmerer, 5228 Walnut Street  
When you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor—please mention the Monitor.

## PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

F. H. & F. W. THOMPSON  
REALTORS  
General Insurance—Mortgages  
Bellevue Savings and Trust Building  
Linden 1448 or 0718 Bellevue, Pa.

## BELLEVUE MARKET

No farther away than your telephone—  
Five Direct Lines  
Linden 0572  
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

## PITTSBURGH—East Liberty

## ROTH'S GRILL

Enright Theatre Building  
East Liberty  
LUNCHEON and  
EVENING DINNERS  
Home Cooking  
SUNDAY DINNER 12 NOON  
TO 9:30 P. M.

## UNDER CITY HEADINGS

## Pennsylvania

## PITTSBURGH

## Edw. W. Learzof

Interior Decorators  
CHURCHES, —♦— SCENERY,  
WALLPAPER, PAINTING,  
SKETCHES SUBMITTED  
1600 Broadway Phone Lehigh 1260

## TRUSSELL'S

Shoe  
Repairing  
214 Stanwix Street  
(Opp. Jenkins Arcade)

## PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

F. H. & F. W. THOMPSON  
REALTORS  
General Insurance—Mortgages  
Bellevue Savings and Trust Building  
Linden 1448 or 0718 Bellevue, Pa.

## BELLEVUE MARKET

No farther away than your telephone—  
Five Direct Lines  
Linden 0572  
Lincoln and Sprague Ave., Bellevue

## PITTSBURGH—East Liberty

## ROTH'S GRILL

Enright Theatre Building  
East Liberty  
LUNCHEON and  
EVENING DINNERS  
Home Cooking  
SUNDAY DINNER 12 NOON  
TO 9:30 P. M.

## READING

## THE FAMOUS

CRYSTAL RESTAURANT  
Eighteen Years on the Square  
The Home  
Is the Only Competitor  
545-547 PENN STREET  
Also Annex—527 PENN STREET

## Economy Print Shop

Textile and Commercial Printers  
422 Court Street  
O. D. BROWN, Prop. Dial 3-4221

## THE ELLIS MILLS

DEPARTMENT STORE  
Prices Usually the Lowest  
20 DEPARTMENTS  
647-649 PENN STREET

## The Berks County Trust Company

"Reading's Progressive Bank"  
SERVICE—SAFETY  
Name this company as executor  
under your will.  
Main Office: 35-41 No. 6th Street  
Penn Street Office: 308 Penn Street  
Member Federal Reserve System

## SEWICKLEY

C-A-M-P-N-E-Y'S  
G-R-O-C-E-R-Y  
"The best place to market after all!"  
MONARCH TRENCH WEENIE TUFFIES  
VELVET CHEESE, INSTANT POTLUK  
CANDID PINK SALMON  
PEEK FRENCH KITA WEAT  
HUNTLEY & PALMER biscuits  
KNOX RELATINE  
CANADA DRY & other brands ginger ale  
WELCH'S GRAPE JUICE  
"OUR OWN" brand Mayonnaises  
Phones Sewickley 1405, 1406 & 1407



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 31, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board is constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor as composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Executive Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Weston, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; and Mr. Frank L. Perlin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

## EDITORIALS

### Getting Things Done at Washington

AN INFORMAL declaration of policy made by Secretary Stimson, at the time when France, Great Britain and the United States were calling the attention of Russia and China to the existence and the validity of the Paris peace pact, has escaped the attention which it merits. Being asked whether the United States or France had moved first in this direction, Secretary Stimson responded:

Frankly, the question of precedence is a thing I haven't been thinking about, important as it sometimes is. I have been thinking about getting something done, getting the public opinion of the world mobilized against the two countries going to war, and as long as the different important countries in Europe and here who control public opinion are mobilized against war and are doing something to stop it, I don't care about the method they use or who does it first.

This is a novel, almost revolutionary utterance to proceed from the head of the Department of State in which the question of precedence has long assumed the importance of a solemn revelation. For a secretary of that department to say that he cares nothing about the method of accomplishing a purpose so long as it gets done is a mental attitude so astonishing that the very walls of the State Department must have shaken. If such a spirit spreads among the personnel, the whole intellectual attitude of the society young gentlemen who honor the department with their leisurely endeavors will have to be remodeled.

And yet it does seem as though this attitude is characteristic of the Hoover Administration from top to bottom. Things emphatically do get done. The record of the first five months of the Administration, despite a necessary preoccupation with the tariff wrangle in an extra session of Congress, is a record of unexampled accomplishment. And particularly in those activities which especially engage the attention of diplomatists there is progress to a degree astonishing to old-timers in the service. The news from London of the repeated conferences between Premier MacDonald and the diplomatic representatives of the United States concerning the proposed naval parity indicates that this time there will be no repetition of the blunder made in 1927 when the conference was called with no preliminary spade work. The quiet way in which President Hoover aided the MacDonald position by declaring a temporary halt in work on American cruisers now in process of construction was an illustration of the fashion in which the Administration gets things done without too much deference to technicalities or antiquated methods.

It is interesting to consider and to collate evidences of this determination to secure action on the part of the Administration. Yet it is not surprising that the phenomenon exists. Mr. Hoover was elected by the American people because of his well-earned reputation for taking the most direct route to the accomplishment of an end. He was elected because of American belief in that quality which cynics and sentimentalists like to decry, namely, efficiency. His selections of men for office have in the main been made with a view to the attainment of this end. If Secretary Stimson, in the Department of State, hitherto sacred to red tape and fusty precedents, can adopt the course of procedure which he himself outlined, there is every reason to believe that the other departments will speedily attain that degree of promptitude and effectiveness in the discharge of business which is generally manifested in private corporations.

### The Tin Woodman's Son

IT MUST have been the Tin Woodman who jumped from between the covers of the "Wizard of Oz" and landed in a modern laboratory—that would explain it all. And if it were, only the inventors themselves know how it happened. But at all events, the Tin Woodman has traded his fantastic ax for an astonishing variety of practical talents, one of the latest of which finds his iron hand replacing the white glove of the traffic policeman.

The rapidity with which the mechanical man is assuming new tasks stirs the imagination to determine what will fall within the robot's scope within another decade. Perhaps a glimpse may be gained from Mr. Prestthat Button, as he arises in his bachelor apartment. He speaks into a bedside telephone and the robot in his kitchen immediately prepares toast and three-minute eggs.

Breakfast over, Mr. Button does his commuting in an airplane with mechanical pilot. He drives his car from the airport through streets controlled by electronic "cops." He leaves it in a garage, where it is placed on an elevator, whisked to the top floor and run into the proper stall without being touched by a single hand.

Mr. Button then pauses before a device which hands out his purchases and the correct change, together with a sonorous "Thank you" from its metallic throat. Arriving at his office, he dictates a general order which is simultaneously typed by automatic printers in his branch offices in ten different cities. He checks up on his factory operations by "conversation" with automatic watchmen. He goes to a steamship office and obtains sailing information from a mechanical information clerk, after which he embarks on a vessel that is steered by a mechanical pilot, while a robot in the saloon plays a violin.

A picture of 1950? Not at all. These are only

a part of the wide variety of things which the mechanical man of the present day can do. What his accomplishments will be tomorrow, even the inventors do not know. Perhaps the only one who has the answer is the Tin Woodman himself, and he won't tell.

### Behind Prison Walls

ORGANIZED society has caught a vivid glimpse of what lies behind prison walls. If society looks far enough—not behind prison walls alone, but the ordinary walls that divide ordinary folk from the extraordinary—even a moment's examination shows the prison breaks at Auburn and Clinton, in New York State, to be no more than a surface symptom of the social condition beneath.

The violence of the symptom is sufficient to give any observer pause. How many prisons in the United States reflect the same condition? After all, does the typical prison only aggravate instead of correct? In the case of these two, there can be no doubt that surface causes entered largely into the wild deeds performed. Auburn was opened in 1817 and Clinton in 1845. Both are medieval in their essence—great bastilles of stone where men are confined in dark, damp, unhealthy imprisonment. The men at Auburn complained about bad bread, those at Clinton of bad potatoes. And too much of both, without other varied fare.

Yet this is the barest scratch upon the surface. Every surrounding of the two institutions is bad in every way. No one denies it. The great State of New York has permitted its prisons to remain in the shadow of the past. Even the dark, damp cells will not go around for the men imprisoned. They are sleeping in corridors, in corners, wherever chance offers and harassed wardens can find room to put them. Not strange that the inevitable misery of prison should find opportunity to turn frantic.

All this does not penetrate below the surface. A glance at the inner, deeper problem makes the misery, the violence and ineptitude of the surface problem seem matters of ordinary development. Stringent laws in New York have more than doubled the average prison term for the typical offense, from two years, six and three-quarter months in 1917, to six years, two and one-half months in 1927. In the case of major offenses, courts daily impose sentences of fifteen, twenty and thirty years' duration. The effect has been to fill the State's houses of detention with desperate inmates.

The new ferment of moral unrest is at work behind the walls. About a third of all New York prisoners are normal. Another third are psychopathic, or not generally dependable. And the other third are even less dependable. Here, then, is a great human conglomeration of misfits. The gunman stands boldly forth. Not the cowboy with bad hair, vacillating manners, shifty eyes and a greedy desire for "life." Usually he springs from an unhealthy home. His egregious wants cannot be supplied in any ordinary way. He turns to crime, fast cars, de luxe apartments, night life.

Put such a man in prison. Surround him with hundreds of men equally bad, or weak and unstable. Add the misery, the despair, perhaps the bad potatoes, and it is not difficult to vision a prison break running to arson, violence and murder. The long sentence begets a measure of bitterness that prison officials say has been unknown in their times. The man confronting half a lifetime—even a whole lifetime—of retention easily turns desperate, possibly maniacal.

Plainly, there is more wrong with the New York prison system than its potatoes. The whole country suffers from the common affliction. Penology in the United States still can be summed up by the philosophy of confining a wrongdoer for a stated number of years. He is returned to society without any understanding of the risks. There is no satisfactory measure of his fitness. When society occasionally sees behind the walls for a moment, vivid glimpse, it comprehends for the moment how great is the peril of crime.

Governor Roosevelt of New York has proposed as the second principal item of a hundred million dollar construction program that the State shall have adequate prisons. It may be believed that the long-endured conditions at Auburn and Clinton will be corrected. When is the deeper problem to have society's attention?

The investigation of federal prisons by Sanford Bates is likely to disclose kindred conditions. There is no line of difference between the inmates of one class and those of another. But the tradition of better management endures in federal institutions, which also have modern facilities. Furthermore, there is a steadiness and assurance about federal management not usually found in state affairs.

Yet these favorable factors have not obscured the fact that federal institutions fall short of what may be desired. The Government is fortunate in its choice of Mr. Bates, whose administration of Massachusetts' institutions is well known. He brings to his task not only capacity and experience, but much of that human something which the situation demands.

### The Insular Problem

CONCERTED opposition on the part of three members of President Hoover's Cabinet to the enactment of proposed legislation looking to the organization of a colonial bureau of the State Department may delay, perhaps indefinitely, the necessary action by Congress. It had been realized that the War and Navy Departments, naturally jealous of the authority vested in them, might object to the transfer of governmental powers to a purely civilian bureau. But by the same token it might have been expected that the assumption of additional supervisory authority by the State Department, under whose aegis the proposed bureau would function, would be welcomed.

But it is from Secretary of State Stimson, who served acceptably as Governor-General of the Philippines until called to his present high office, that the most forceful argument in opposition to the pending legislation comes. Secretary Stimson's views have been communicated to Senator Hiram Bingham of Connecticut, sponsor of the bill to create a colonial bureau. Senator Bingham is himself a thorough student of the problem that the commission of which he is chairman seeks to solve. As a former Secretary

of War, and later as Governor-General of the Philippines, Mr. Stimson should be qualified, as he unquestionably is, to speak with convincing knowledge of the subject. He is said to have approved, at least in the main, the argument presented by his colleague, the Secretary of War, in support of a continuation of present governmental policies in the Philippines and Porto Rico. This is hypothecated upon the theory that "the War Department is believed to be the department of the Government best prepared promptly to organize and operate a civil government in our insular possessions or elsewhere outside of the United States, should the necessity arise at any time for such action."

Granting the correctness of this view, the question first to be determined is as to the probable necessity, in the Philippines, of armed intervention to preserve the federal authority. It is interesting to observe that no testimony is offered by the protesting officials which would enlighten the President or Congress on this point. In the absence of such a need, is it not proper, under all the circumstances, to consider the probable beneficial effects, in the possessions, of a purely nonmilitary co-operating administrative agency? Senator Bingham and his colleagues on the joint committee may be able to interpose a clarifying and equally persuasive argument in support of such a plan.

### What Is the Telephone Saying?

TELEPHONE engineers, accumulating knowledge about the use of that instrument, recently made an interesting study of the words used in 500 average telephone conversations. The words counted up to 79,390, but to make this total only 2240 different words were employed by the telephone talkers. The word "I" was used 3999 times, and the word "you" 3540; "the," "a," "on" and "to" followed in order, though far behind in frequency; and the twenty-five words most frequently used were all of one syllable. It appeared also that the twenty-five most used words were all of ancient English origin, a suggestion of rugged purity in telephone speech that would be more impressive if it were not equally true of the list of short, useful words without which conversation in English would be anywhere seriously embarrassed.

"If a telephone system," one reads, "were limited by some rule of nature to carrying not more than 3000 or so selected words, . . . that comparatively wordless telephone system might still serve the average American without the general discovery that anything was wrong with it." Comparing these words of telephone speech with a like number as they come in printed English, it was found that "I" occurs four times and "you" more than five times as often in the telephone conversations.

Spoken and printed speech, however, are dissimilar methods of expression; "I's" and "you's" necessarily occur oftener when two talk together than when one addresses many through the medium of print. But talk by telephone, though the instrument holds the talkers somewhat more closely to the topic that invited them, is much like talk in general; in both cases there are individuals who use much larger vocabularies than most. Expansive talkers, in the enthusiasm of happy conversation, may even forget that they are using a telephone; thought engages thought, and words go back and forth that no student could record as average. But it may fairly be deduced that any man who habitually used a 3000-word telephone system without occasional embarrassment would need hardly more words for ordinary conversation.

Dr. Vizelety, the lexicographer, has somewhere said that he has come in contact with over 500,000 words, but he would probably admit with good cheer that his personal vocabulary is no larger than Shakespeare's, which patient students have estimated at about 24,000. Obviously, the vocabulary used in everyday print is much larger than the average reader uses in conversation; it may, and does, happen that the reader, turned talker, translates the larger vocabulary into the words of his smaller one. For telephone purposes it is a good thing that the twenty-five most frequently used words are of ancient English brevity.

### Editorial Notes

According to a prominent librarian, each of five periodicals, out of thousands having together a total circulation for home use greater than the total lendings of the libraries for one year, fully equals in both the quantity and the quality of its text the average of the public library lendings. He estimates that less than 2 per cent of the reading done today is of print that has ever been within the walls of any library, and winds up with this excellent advice: "If libraries want to interest the masses in reading good books, they must first furnish them books they are interested in."

Looking at the liquor problem from another angle, Henry Ford offers bright promise for the new Europe when he says: "The growth of industry has made prohibition a fact in the United States and will have the same result in Europe, because booze and real industry do not go together."

It is interesting to note that the two important candidates for the Mexican Presidency are both veteran revolutionists. It might be gathered from this, that inspired by the peace movement, men are leaving off being revolutionists to become politicians.

While all nations do not speak the same language, the fact that the orchestras of four nations will play as one over the radio in Zurich, September 1, reminds us of the fact that musical notes, at least, are international.

Judging from the time made by the Bremen on her maiden trip from Germany to the United States, the ship makers are not going to let the airplane manufacturers gather all the speed records.

Maybe Aristide Briand, eleven times Prime Minister of France since 1913, is trying for an endurance record with the ship of state.

The St. Louis Robin has certainly proved itself a bird!

### Oyster House Philosophy—Cape Cod Style

A STRONG southwesterly storm was blowing when I went into the old Wellfleet dock house for a pair of Cape Cod oysters. I had my heavy mackinaw pulled tightly about me. A bitter wind was tossing the harbor and bay, and it was good to get in the rough, white-washed doors of the packing shed. Indeed I welcomed the coal stove with extended hands, as I came into that inner sanctum of oysterdom.

The high, unplastered room pointed up to a great combination skylight and trap roof, under which were the heavy frames piled high with a fresh haul of shells. The room was full of their salty odor, the floor covered with the long green strands of seaweed that had come in clinging to each rudely transplanted shell, and the drip from the massive stacks was spreading over the rough floor.

The seaside was closed in against the winds, but two large windows opened out to a view in the harbor, where high tide brought a company of rowboats, gasoline launches and small sailing vessels. Back of the stove, at the rear of the room, was a sink, and that important man of affairs, Captain Waydown. The foreboding marine aspect and the overhanging knives about the window frames, walls and tables, were forgotten when the bulky, unshaved captain moved in his high hip boots toward the opening door with a gruff call, "Come in!"

A city buyer, in a long mackintosh, was dealing with Captain Waydown, but this obliging veteran of the sea put aside his weighty transactions to open me a quart of choice shells. He quickly set my container on a bulkhead and put his sharp knife into play. One after one he picked them, huge, uneven fellows, from the compact heaps, dropping now and then a half shell or a flat, empty make-believe into an open barrel of discards.

Skilfully, quickly the blade went in and out of scores of these rugged and stonelike sea creatures. Too expert to lay them on the table edge, or timidly try for their soft spots, he grasped and held them firmly in his bare hand, and opened them like so many fresh pea pods, dropping the juicy contents from their proud hermitages into the pail that would insure for me a superlative evening meal.

All the while there was talking. The captain gave me bits of recent news. "A man from New York had him open forty-three big oysters, just stood there eating them as fast as he could get their crust open." And thereupon, at his insistence, I gulped three from their cold and salty shells, and by that time got the conversation back to the season's catch.

"It has been a fair year. Good hauls beginning early and lasting well. It's a hard life, but good when there's so little for a man these days." This mild admittance of success inferred a season of considerable profit, because the oystermen of Wellfleet, like so many of the folk of Cape Cod, have a grace for evasively minimizing the favors of the sea and the elements.

"The oysterman lives with the give and take of the sea," he drawled on. "Old Captain Freeman counted up forty thousands in profit back ten years ago. Then, planning a great new planing that would give him enough for the rest of his days, he brought load after load of shells and sunk 'em in the bay. They didn't set, didn't take at all, and he was set back in the game after thirty hard years!"

Heroic people, these oystermen, who season after season seek the returns of harvest in the deep. Eighty years ago Thoreau watched the famous Wellfleet oystermen. He writes one of his entertaining chapters about this particular adventure of his Cape Cod tramp. "Nearly all the oyster shops and stands in Massachusetts," he remarks, "are supplied and kept by natives of Wellfleet. Sixty thousand bushels were annually brought from the South and planted in the harbor of Wellfleet till they attained the proper relish of Billingsgate."

What remarkable provision the ocean has shown through these decades! The Indians flocked down to this quiet harbor for fish. Here the Pilgrim Fathers saw the Indians catch a huge black fish and called the harbor "Grampus Bay." Here hundreds of whaling ships gathered during whaling days for the peace of home, and

then turned for many months from the sunny village courageously to follow their hardy pursuit of the great sperm whale.

Today's descendants of these seamen have lost the thrilling prospect of transoceanic voyages in white canvased packets and long chases after the giant sea monarchs. Occasionally they ship on an Atlantic steamer, or sail a coast boat, but most of them follow the oyster, quahog and clam and fish in Massachusetts Bay.

Captain Waydown kept up his sparsely worded comments to my city questions, clicking away as the pail grew heaped up with the choicest of his day's catch. Two leather-brown boatmen clattered onto the dock and banged into the oysterhouse, tall, silent fellows, who entered and took up their work without a word of recognition from the captain. They began sorting the great piles into barrels, following our spasmodic conversation, and interpolating now and then a droll remark.

I wondered if they could be of the type of which Dr. Holmes wrote:

It was a tall young oysterman lived by the riverside. His shop was just upon the bank, his boat was on the tide.

"Artist Dill" reported one for the enlightenment of all assembled, "was at his place on the ocean side early this year, watching for the daffodils and gulls and paintin' sand."

"The old meetin' house had a special service the other Sunday. Four hundred out, and folks turned away. Strange the town couldn't go regular when there was pews a-plenty."

"Sweet's nephew shipped some time ago on a boat from Boston, and wrote that the world was big and he was littler than he had thought. So even he's getting sense into his head!"

These droll scenes had a common-sense grasp on life. Descendants of brave clipper ship stock, of hardy coast guards and fishermen, they had been taught through comradeship with birds, wind, wave and great spaces, by silence and storm. Decades have given them a shrewd understanding of what is superficial and what is real. This quaint grasp on things is combined with an established harmony toward life.

"The new Government will do good, all right, if they get hold o' things, and if folks will keep the law in their own waters. Not that there is nothin' wrong with us, but folks has got to be right in themselves."

"Do you think John Hanley would be all right to do some plumbing for me?" I dared to ask during that last lull, just before the pail was piled brimful.

"Well," the captain drawled on, "maybe, and maybe not. May as well get me to do your paintin' for you, and I've never done nothin' but boats and whitewash. You can get him if you don't care how it's done."

Conclusive advice through indirection! This was a specimen such as I had not seen since leaving China. In fact, I find a parallel between the Cape Codder and the Chinese: a placid control, an ease of mind, a discernment with many of the elements of life that promote worry-phenomena that are seldom found in America. The Chinese make much of the art of indirection; it is a basic rule in their social system.

The law of fate, requires that individuals must be permitted recognition and not openly deprived of standing, that quick decision and precipitous dealings are provocative of misunderstanding and a waste of priceless energy. "Easily, calmly, in tune with the order of things," they seem to preach in every sentence they speak. This Cape Cod reserve and placidity have been bred, perhaps, by the tides and moods of the all-encompassing sea and the elemental life of those who dwell on this hermit strip of sand.

Leaving my payment and taking up the pail of oysters, I at last made off, with the click, click of knives on stony shells, and the deep boom of the captain's voice ringing in my ears, in answer to my faint expression of hope that the storm might pass:

"Can't say, can't say. The southwest may blow out tonight, or she may last the week. We Cape-folks don't prophesy, we jest wait."

R. M. B.

### Notes From the World's Great Cities

#### Perth, Western Australia

THE General Conference of the Methodist Church of Australia is held every three years, and the ninth conference met recently in this city. A special transcontinental train brought a party of delegates over to this State. Upon arrival in Kalgoorlie, that famous mining city where President Hoover once resided, the visitors had a charming reception. It is interesting to note that the deliberations of the conference on this centenary year of Western Australia included the admission of women as ordained ministers. The Queen of Tonga sent an appreciative message.

Fifty Little Brothers from England on their way to Victoria came recently to Fremantle, the front door of the Commonwealth. They were a fine lot of lads, all about nineteen years of age. These young men, selected from families in the old country, will live with, work with, and be cared for by Big Brothers in Victoria, and when two years have gone by they should be ready to go forth on their own account. The Mayor and Mayors of Fremantle, with representatives of the New Settlers League, gave the lads a hearty welcome upon landing. Before the luncheon provided at the Town Hall the Little Brothers went swimming in the Swan River, notwithstanding the fact that this is winter time in the South.

The British and Foreign Bible Society (Western Australia Auxiliary) gave those attending its annual demonstration an exhibition of the Bible in many strange languages. The purpose of the society is to provide the Scriptures without note or comment for every man in his own tongue. It was founded in 1804, and in 1928 was publishing the Bible, or parts of it, in 614 languages. The Commonwealth secretary, the Rev. A. T. Thompson, remarked that the Gospel was the first to fly over the Pacific, a copy having been given by the secretary of the Californian society to Kingford Smith and each of his companions before commencing their aerial journey to Australia in the Southern Cross.

The Western Australian Centenary Conversations of the Royal Society was held some few days ago. "Reflections on Physical Science" was the subject of a paper read by Prof. A. D. Ross of the University of the State. To mark the occasion and to impress his hearers the professor donned the dress of an Englishman of a century ago. Most noticeable were the high collar, lace tie and fancy vest. One hundred years ago there was no electricity. Hence on this occasion, in order to accentuate the darkness of those times, the professor read his paper by means of candlelight.

The defeat of the Queensland Labor Government leaves Western Australia as the only state in the Commonwealth with a Labor Ministry in power. The voters in this State will be called upon to exercise the franchise next year, but it is questionable whether any change will come about. The Collier government team is one of level-headed men and is popular with the people. When "Phil" is mentioned, which is an abbreviation of the Christian name of the Premier, the word is used with the kindest of thoughts. The action of the Government over the "White City" question and the wiping out of the selling of Art Union tickets in the streets of the city has met with hearty approval. These things will have a marked effect upon citizens in general.

#### Buenos Aires, Argentina

FLOWER shows are a welcome innovation of this year's winter season in Buenos Aires. There are various suburban flower shows held every year by members of foreign garden clubs, but this is the first time that an Argentine enterprise has thought of holding an exhibit of blossoms for the general public. One of the foremost florists in the city inaugurated these shows with an exhibition of chrysanthemums, held in May, and later there was on view a magnificent collection of tulips. The tulip exhibition was formally opened by the Dutch Minister, Dr. van Ketwich Verschuur, who is himself, like the majority of his countrymen, a keen lover of flowers. Tulips are as yet little known in Buenos Aires, so that they are to be found on sale only at the most exclusive florists, their price excluding them from the street-corner flower stalls where the more common varieties of flowers are to be obtained arranged in colorful masses in wide flat baskets.

Recently there was celebrated the centenary of the battle of La Tablada in the province of Cordoba, one of the many fights which took place between the Unitarian and Federal troops in the days of Rosas' dictatorship. Like most of the battles fought at the time, Tablada was inconclusive.

Over \$100,000 Argentine paper was subscribed by the Asociacion Argentina Amateurs de Football toward the relieving of the distressed regions of Mendoza, where earthquakes destroyed some half dozen villages and small towns. The association is a powerful body in Buenos Aires, and the money represents the proceeds of a number of football matches recently held in the city. Football is one of the most popular games in Argentina these days, and every Sunday and holiday sees large crowds of young men eagerly watching the game at any of the numerous stadiums with which the suburbs are quite plentifully supplied.

The National League of Prophylaxis has presented a petition to Congress asking for an extension of Article 48 of the law concerning trade-marks, in order to prevent unscrupulous firms and persons from filling containers of well-known brands of articles of consumption with adulterated goods which are eventually sold at enormous profit as the genuine article. According to the league, this abuse has been carried out extensively of recent years, owing to the lack of suitable legislation to deal with infringements, and it affects adversely importers, industrialists and the public welfare.

The Argentine theater is not devoid of interest, though of recent years there has been little of any very great importance produced, with the exception perhaps of La divina punzo. La Sangre de las Guitarras, however, recently shown at the Teatro Nacional, bids fair to become one of the dramatic successes of the present season. The drama, written in verse, deals with certain legends of Argentine history already described by Hector P. Blomberg in one of his many stories concerning the Argentine of the past. It is not the plot which has called the attention of the critics, but rather the atmosphere and lyrical qualities of this play, in which Vicente G. Retta, the author, has so delicately painted an age which, in spite of the horrors of civil wars, was full of charm and beauty. Guitar music and regional dancing are both features of the play and certainly add materially to its interest.